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Bombing of Rome Hinted As Reprisal by Britain; Nazis Refuse Ship Safety

The World's Day—At a Glance

Nov. 7, 1940

War Summary: Britain Free 'In Regard to Rome'

Italian participation in bombing raids over London gives Britain "full liberty of action in regard to Rome," Mr. Richard Austen Butler, British Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs, told the Commons.

Daylight raids sent Londoners into shelters following the city's longest night raid of the war. [Details: Page 4.]

Berlin was raided in extensive R. A. F. bombing attacks which also found targets in German synthetic oil plants, railway yards and factories. [Details: Page 4.]

War at sea was further intensified by British air and submarine attacks on German shipping, and by German claims to having damaged ships in British convoys in the Atlantic and North Sea and English Channel. [Details: Page 5.]

King George and Queen Elizabeth toured the much-bombed Merseyside area of England, visiting Liverpool and Bootle.

In Egypt, British troops reported recapture of Gallabat, on the Sudan-Ethiopian frontier. Italian troops moved into the town, 75 miles west of Lake Gondar, soon after Italy declared war. Today Italians admitted the British attack but said the fighting was continuing.

Rumanian Commissars placed in charge of property of Rumania's American-owned telephone company were withdrawn following representations by the United States Legation.

In Washington: Nazis Refuse Conduct for Ship

The State Department announced that Germany had refused to give any assurance of safe conduct for an American ship to enter an Irish port to bring home American citizens, although Italy had given such an assurance promptly.

Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes submitted his resignation to President Roosevelt, offering to step out of his post when and if the White House chooses to accept it.

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox approved recommendations of a Navy wage board proposing pay increases amounting to about $3,800,000 a year for 44,000 civil employees in Navy yards and naval stations. The new wage scale also would apply to about 122,000 civilian employees in the Navy's field service and that of the Marine Corps.

A fleet of sightseeing buses, used for two years at the New York World's Fair, passed through Washington this week, carrying large banners reading "For delivery to the United States Navy." They were purchased by firms holding Navy contracts to transport workmen and materials within their yards. [Other buses in New England: Page 11.]

Delivery to the Army Air Corps of the first Republic YP-43 pursuit interceptor warplane was announced by the War Department.

In Massachusetts: 'Drys' Lose Referendums

Massachusetts cities and towns remain predominantly "wet," results of three referendums on liquor questions disclosed. [Details: Page 11; table of votes by cities and towns: Page 12.]

The annual Fall Flower Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society opened its four-day run today in Horticultural Hall, Boston. [Details and pictures: Page 11.]

Greater U. S.-Argentine Trade Forecast

Buenos Aires, Argentina, Nov. 7 (AP)—Strengthened economic cooperation between the United States and Argentina was forecast with the departure of an Argentine delgation for discussions in Washington, D. C.

In the Balkans: Greeks Lose Ground Near Coast

Italians drove Greek forces back a short distance in Epirus near the Greek coast today after being held several days by the defending Greek mountain troops. [Details: Page 5.]

Koritza base in Albania, from which Italians have been organizing their offensive, still remained dominated by the Greeks, who command the city witn their guns placed on the surrounding hills.

Cabinet crisis in Yugoslavia came with the sudden resignation of War Minister Gen. Milan Neditch, reputedly over Yugoslavia's reluctance to act on bombing of a Yugoslav town by unidentified fliers.

Evacuation of Germans from Greece and Turkey was reported to have been ordered by Berlin.

Braniff Airways Orders Six Large Planes

Oklahoma City, Okla. (AP)—Braniff Airways, Inc., announced it has placed a $750,000 order with the Douglas Aircraft Company for six 21-passenger ships for delivery in May, 1941.

Early Labor Peace Seen If Lewis Quits C. I. O. Job

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—Election supporters of President Roosevelt among Congress of Industrial Organizations unionists today saw in John L. Lewis' promise to give up the C. I. O. presidency a chance for early reconciliation with the American Federation of Labor, leading to a greater sphere of influence for labor in public affairs.

The Roosevelt supporters served notice that they would go on a "dues strike" or quit the C. I. O. if Mr. Lewis attempted to back down on his pledge to resign, thereby taking a stand which brought them into renewed conflict with left-wing groups in the C. I. O., which had announced their intention to launch a "Draft Lewis" movement at the Congress convention at Atlantic City on Nov. 18.

Supporters of Mr. Lewis have taken the position that his continuance at the helm of the organization established under his leadership is more important to labor's advance than whether Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Willkie won the Presidential election. In line with this view was a resolution adopted last night by the Executive Board of the Greater New York Industrial Union Council of the C. I. O. headed by Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union, urging Mr. Lewis to remain at his post as the most effective means of extending union organization and preventing participation by the Unted States in the European war.

Spokesmen for the right-wing group, however, held that Mr. Lewis' failure to swing any important industrial or mining State, with the possible exception of Michigan, into the Willkie column was ample proof of the extent to which the C. I. O. rank and file had repudiated his leadership. They said they regarded Philip Murray, Chairman of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, as most likely successor to Mr. Lewis. Van A. Bittner, District President of the United Mine Workers and Regional Director of the S. W. O. C., and R. J. Thomas, President of the United Automobile Workers, were listed as other possibilities.

News from Hyde Park that President Roosevelt had indicated he might make labor unification an early objective of his third term added to the feeling in some quarters that, under Mr. Murray's leadership, the peace parleys between the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. which were broken off in April, 1939, might be resumed. While Mr. Lewis is not expected to surrender the presidency of the United Mine Workers, right-wing leaders here held he would not be able to exert any great authority over C. I. O. affairs in that capacity.

It was thought that the first labor peace feelers might be put out by labor leaders close to the Administration. While the A. F. of L. might again urge some of the C. I. O. affiliates which broke away from it to "come back home," it was the consensus in some quarters that labor peace will more likely be achieved through the joint efforts of leadership in the C. I. O., the A. F. of L. and the railroad unions.

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Lodge Hopes to Bar Electoral College

Terming the Electoral College a "relic of the past," Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R), of Massachusetts, today issued a statement in which he said that he would introduce before Congress "a constitutional amendment to require presidential elections to be settled by the vote of the people."

Asserting the College "serves no useful purpose," he added that it "makes it possible for a candidate with the popular vote to be defeated."

"In this, as in every other elective contest, let the people rule," he said in his statement.

["Why the Electoral College?" Editorial Page.]

State Police Guard Ballots; Recount Asked

Demand for a complete recount of Massachusetts ballots came today from William H. Burke Jr., Democratic State Chairman, as complete, but unofficial, figures of Tuesday's vote today gave Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Republican, a scant 9,057 majority over Attorney General Paul A. Dever, Democratic aspirant for the gubernatorial chair.

While Chairman Burke stated he believed that President Roosevelt's 100,000 plurality in the State should logically have swept the Democratic slate into all State offices, it was pointed out at the State House that only the gubernatorial race comes close enough under the law to permit a recount.

The law states that after the official count, only contests within a margin of one per cent difference are eligible for recount.

It was assumed that Chairman Burke's action will relieve Mr. Dever of the necessity for seeking a recount. Mr. Dever had announced that he personally was inclined to accept the verdict of the official count.

The law for recounts requires that petitions bearing the signatures of 250 voters in each of four counties must be filed with local clerks within 10 days after the election.

Thus, the mechanics of these requirements may consume some time before the official results can be known. State Troopers are guarding the nearly 2,000,000 ballots that must be counted.

In the meantime today, Edward D. Sirois, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, asserted that vigilance of Republican watchers at Boston polling places minimized fraudulent voting. He said that some 4,000 ballots were provisionally challenged. If these challenges—or a good portion of them—are sustained on recount it would, of course, materially advance Governor Saltonstall's majority.

Political observers are agreed that Mr. Dever's poor showing in Boston cost him the election.

State House speculation was also aroused today over the outcome which places the Executive Council—the body that passes on gubernatorial appointments—in the hands of a five-to-four Democratic majority.

Other New England political news: Pages 11 and 12.

Eire Refuses British Plea To Use Ports

De Valera tells Dail Ireland stays neutral—Pledges resistance to outside pressure.

DUBLIN, Nov. 7 (AP)—Prime Minister Eamonn de Valera told the Dail (Parliament) tonight that there can be no question of handing over Irish ports to Britain so long as Ireland remains neutral.

Mr. de Valera said, "It's a lie to say that German submarines or any other submarines are supplied with fuel or provisions in our ports. . . .

"Our policy has been to see that this island should not be used as a base for attack on Britain."

He asserted that "we have never swerved in the slightest" from that policy.

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 7—The question as to whether Eire can maintain its neutrality again has become a debatable point following Britain's recent heavy shipping losses which Prime Minister Winston Churchill somewhat bitterly told Commons this week were largely due to the fact that Britain now does not have the use of Irish naval bases which proved a vital factor in defeating the U-boat menace in 1914-1918.

In the lobbies of Westminster, strong support is being voiced for Mr. Churchill's pointed statement that Eire, by its present uncompromising neutral attitude, is imposing on the Briitsh "a grievous and heavy burden and one which should never have been placed on our shoulders."

There is even talk of pressure being brought to bear on the British Government by members of all political parties here to secure an agreement with Eire for the use of bases, notably Berehaven and Lough Swilly.

Spectacle of Destruction

The monthly spectacle of hundreds of thousands of British tonnage being sunk and hundreds of British sailors being lost because Britain could not use ports on the West Coast of Ireland also was deplored by Mr. H. B. Lees Smith, chief spokesman of the Labor opposition benches in Commons. He urged an appeal to the United States on this issue, since Eire, he said, was considerably influenced by American opinion.

Therefore it is obvious that there would be a large backing in this country for any move to circumvent the present impasse over Irish ports.

How does the Dublin Government view this new blaze of limelight on its ports?

Reliably informed sources disclose that reaction of Premier Eamon de Valera and his colleagues to the Churchill statement was one of "anoyance." They have again and again asserted their determination to keep Eire neutral. While most of them make little attempt to conceal their personal sympathy for the British cause, neutrality remains their para-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Roosevelt Hailed in Capital; Debt Limit Increase Sought; Democracy: Election Victor

Vote polled by Willkie, largest ever given G.O.P., called strong safeguard.

DETROIT, Nov. 7 (AP)—Revised unofficial presidential vote totals, now virtually complete, tipped Michigan's 19 electoral votes back into the Republican column this afternoon. With three of the State's 3,632 precincts missing, the vote was: Willkie, 1,028,087; Roosevelt, 1,025,774.

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The 1940 national election produced significant voting records affecting the nation, President Roosevelt and Wendell L. Willkie.

The American people have used their right to the free ballot as never before. At least 49,000,000—perhaps 50,000,000 before all returns are in—will have voted, and this means that twice as many citizens will have voted in 1940 as went to the polls in 1920. This is only incidentally a gain in population; it is overwhelmingly a gain in the conscious, positive use of the highest privilege of democracy.

President Roosevelt emerges with a clear-cut victory, Nationwide in scope, compassing 38 States, winning 449 out of 531 electoral votes, earning a popular vote which will approximate that which he received in 1936 and becoming the first American to be thrice honored with the Presidency.

Honors for Willkie

Mr. Willkie emerges with outstanding honors and with a vote-getting achievement which gives him title to responsible national leadership and from which he may well acquire an authoritative and active role as head of the Republican Party.

The significant fact affecting Mr. Willkie is that by the time all the results of this election are counted he will have received the largest popular vote ever accorded a Republican Presidential candidate, whether winner or loser. His popular vote will exceed 22,000,000, will probably about equal Mr. Roosevelt's winning vote of 1932 and will be larger than the highest previous Republican vote which went to Herbert Hoover in 1928, which was 21,392,190.

Republican Spokesman

No Republican Presidential candidate has thus ever captured the national following which was this year won to Mr. Willkie's ardent and arduous "crusade," and in consequence Mr. Willkie can be expected to stand forth as the exponent and spokesman of Republicanism in the country.

There is no evidence that the new titular leader of the Republican Party is going to retire in-

Continued on Page 18, Column 1

Wide World: Walter Engel

Speakers at Council for Democracy Rally

Upper (left to right): George M. Harrison, President of Railway and Steamship Clerks; Howard Goshley, Past President, National Association of Manufacturers; Robert H. Jackson, Attorney General; Clarence A. Dykstra, Selective Service Administrator. Inset: Raymond Gram Swing, radio commentator. Lower: Alf M. Landon, Republican Presidential nominee in 1936.

History in the making seen by Washington in return of third-term winner.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—A $20,000,000,000 increase in the national debt limit plus the removal of the tax-exemption feature from all future issues of Federal, State and local securities will soon be asked of Congress, the Secretary of the U. S. Treasury announced at his press conference today. The debt limit increase above the present $45,000,000,000 is to care for possible deficits up to June 30, 1942, Mr. Morgenthau stated. Both of these recommendations were tied directly to national defense by the Secretary, who thrice told reporters: "We've just begun to rearm." [Details: Financial Page.]

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—The day was crisp as a winesap apple as President Roosevelt, who is also President-elect Roosevelt, returned to Washington this morning for his new rendezvous with history.

Down the streets of this city—which Washington laid out, down which Andrew Jackson rode on his high horse, which Kings, Ambassadors, and Presidents have used as their thoroughfare in carryalls, coaches and limousines—President Roosevelt traveled today to bands playing and crowds shouting, to take up his difficult task again amidst a world at war.

It was a cold day. Tumultuous clouds heaped the sky and first the sun would shine and then the shadow would settle on the massed crowds, with a hint of snow in it and a stiff fall wind, and the temperature at 44.

History in the Making

In the lowel level of the Union Station, out of sight of the crowds, President Roosevelt made his descent from his train down the specially prepared ramp. Then out in his open car, with Vice-President-Elect Henry A. Wallace at his side, accompanied by their wives, the crowds first saw the smiling figure.

History lay all about them as they moved, after an informal reception with the Cabinet, toward the marble Supreme Court Building and the great domed Capitol. There was a sense of snow in the air, and of history speaking, as President Roosevelt made the trip. The Capitol has seen Adams, Jefferson, Madison, the great John Marshall, Webster, Borah—and now a man was passing who for the first time had been elected thrice to the presidency.

Mr. Roosevelt showed no sense of oppression in the lively scene. He gave a quip as he passed the radio announcers—"go to it young men!" he said, "you're fighting against time and haven't the slightest idea what you're going to say next!"

Happy to Be Back

Then on the station plaza where the motorcade stopped for a minute, he addressed the people of Washington, the nonpolitical civil servants, who are voteless and couldn't take part in Tuesday's election, but who were given half an hour off this morning, as they always are for visiting celebrities, to hail the result.

"My old friends of Washington!" said the President, speaking for all four of the group. "I think this means a great deal to Henry Wallace, Mrs. Wallace, and my wife. It isn't as though we were strangers to you. Being here all these years means that we and you get on pretty well. We are very happy to be back here for a little while longer. We like farm life pretty well, but of all the cities I can think of, we like Washington the best.

"I want you to know how glad we are of the results of two days ago and of the chance to stay here just a little while longer."

Lincoln—Unity of Symbol

The sun went under again as the President stopped speaking. The cars started off. The crowds cheered, and then wrapped themselves in overcoats. As the procession swung down Constitution Avenue the great stone shaft to Washington, which overtops everything else in the capital, loomed up. On the skyline was the unfinished dome of the Jefferson Memorial. Other shrines of the nation were all about, from the White House itself, to the solitary figure of Lincoln, keeping his vigil in the great memorial on the Potomac, the symbol of a united nation.

President Roosevelt and Vice-President-elect Wallace waved their hats to the cheering crowds. Their car entered the White House grounds at 9:20 a. m.

National Unity Upsurge Spreads Over America

By Robert M. Hallett

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—A Nationwide upsurge of feeling for national unity in a world in which democracy faces the gravest threat to its existence is welling today following the close of one of the bitterest Presidential campaigns in a decade with the re-election of President Roosevelt for a third term.

In all parts of the country, politicians, Government officials, businessmen, civic and labor leaders are appealing to the people to lay aside factionalism for Americanism. Party lines must be merged into a strong united national policy and President Roosevelt must be given the full support of the Nation to safeguard democracy, they declare.

These unity moves were led off by an "America United" rally at Carnegie Hall last night sponsored by the Council for Democracy at which leaders of both political parties, government, business, labor, and the theater came together to call for fusion of Democratic and Republican ideals under a united America.

Speakers at Meeting

Speakers were Raymond Massey, actor, who read a declaration written for the occasion by Stephen Vincent Benet; Alf M. Landon, Republican Presidential nominee in 1936; Robert H. Jackson, Attorney General of the United States; Miss Dorothy Thompson, pro-New Deal newspaper columnist; Dr. Clarence A. Dykstra, Administrator of Selective Service; Howard Coonley, President of the Walworth Company; George M. Harrison, President of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks; Raymond Gram Swing, radio commentator, and Newbold Morris, President of the City Council of New York. The meeting was radiocast over the facilities of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Mr. Massey set the tune of the meeting. He appeared on the platform in a brown double-breasted suit, a white shirt, and a brown tie, but as his reading progressed in simple stately phraseology and delivery, the actor took on the dignity, thoughtfulness, and impressiveness of his greatest character portrayal—"Abe Lincoln in Illinois"—and he seemed to become clothed again in Lincoln's stove-pipe hat, knee-length coat, and baggy trousers.

50,000,000 Vote Freely

"Yesterday, in this country of ours, we held an election," he read. "Fifty million Americans went to the polls and decided upon the Americans who are to lead and govern this Nation for the next four years.

"They did not go with guns at their sides or with despair in their hearts. They were not driven or hounded there by armed guards or secret police. They went of their own free will, believing—and some times bitterly—in one party or the other, but with freedom to choose between the two. I saw them—we all saw them."

In ordinary times, Mr. Massey read, "you call my candidate a horse thief and I call yours a lunatic, and we both of us know it is just till election day."

"It is an American custom, like eating corn on the cob," he continued. "And, afterwards, we settle down quite peaceably and agree we've got a pretty good country—until next election. But these are not ordinary times."

These are extraordinary times because democracy is threatened, Mr. Massey said, adding that in the troubled years to come "we must have unity and a united Nation—not the blind unity of the slave state, but the deliberate unity of free men."

Must Seek Unity

"And, if we really believe in democracy, we must begin to seek that unity now," he declared.

Mr. Landon, in an address from Topeka, Kan., to the meeting and to the people of the Nation, said that in a world of unfriendly nations all Americans "aware of the threat of totalitarian intolerance" must set an example of united purpose in the defense of the Republic.

"I want to say to the dictators who are offering us alternate threats and bribes that they are making a very great error if they mistake rivalry of a political cam-

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Campaign Pamphlets Burn as Unity Torch

By the Associated Press

Salina, Kan, Nov. 7

Silhouetted by flames from a huge bonfire of campaign literature, Charles E. Hawkes, School Superintendent, told a "unity rally" last night:

"It becomes our duty to so conduct ourselves as to assist the successful candidate to be a successful incumbent in office. We must always support our leaders when they face enemies that are common to us all."

Boy Scouts scoured the town for the literature. The bonfire was a Junior Chamber of Commerce idea.

Fascism or Democracy: Which for Britain?

By J. B. Priestley

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Europe in Transition"

Eleventh of 13 Articles

LONDON—During this war, or immediately after it, Britain either must achieve a new democracy or go Fascist.

Why Fascist? Because if the forces of reaction can resist the demand for a new democracy, they will be compelled to use so many repressive measures that the result will be Fascism. There is, in my opinion, no alternative. We cannot stay long as we are. Either we drop back into reaction and repression or we go forward to achieve a new democratic order.

Nearly all persons who think at all about these matters—and I could produce ample evidence to support this—are fighting this war not merely to defeat Adolf Hitler and his kind but also to bring about this new democracy.

For nearly 10 years before the war, Britain was being run by a small plutocratic Tory clique which produced one of the worst governments this country ever has known. Our entrance into the war soon proved that this ruling class was no longer capable of ruling efficiently, that virtue had gone out of it. We did not begin to fight the war properly until the base of government was broadened. But it is still not nearly broad enough. This is recognized by everybody except the small, but influential, group of persons who put their own privileges before anything else.

People Want More Say

I do not think for a moment that promises from on high or postwar reforms such as better housing, more employment, new opportunities for workers will satisfy the people of this country. They do not want more presents from the Government. They want to have more say in the Government themselves. This means, among other things, electoral reforms which are long overdue. It means greater public control of such things as finance and foreign policy. It means a wholesale reduction of privilege. It means a complete overhauling of civil service and the educational system.

We shall not have a better Britain until the complete social revolution, which already is taking place in the minds of the people, is put into effect. The social pyramid, the influence of which in political and economic affairs can hardly be exaggerated, has to come crashing down. It already has received a bomb or two, and must sustain more damage if the war is to be fought successfully. But it must not be repaired again after the war. It must come down and be replaced by a very different social structure.

What we have had for years is a kind of masquerade in which government by financial, big business, and vested interests is disguised as a charming feudalism.

The dark little industrial town is very ugly and depressing and hardly shows any signs of truly urban civilization, but not too far away is a delightful old country mansion in its park-like grounds. So forget the town and concentrate on the mansion. That was Britain and we have had enough of it. Remember, it is the town that is defying and defeating Herr Hitler for it is the town that receives his bombs, that manufactures the Spitfires and Hurricanes, that sends its lads to man the planes, ships, and guns.

Common People Hailed

It is not the British ruling class, which wobbled and whined for years until Herr Hitler was firmly established, that has aroused the admiration of the world, but the common people of Britain, who have come out of their sleep not only to defend such liberties as they already have but also to demand more liberty.

We were told by the dictators—and the twisted Laval was saying it all over again a day or two ago—that democracy was extinct. We are proving on every field of war that democracy is very much alive. That it can fight like a wounded lion. But that is only half of it. The next step, which cannot be postponed until end of the war, is to show that democracy is a creative principle and that what the world has been suffering from is not too much of it but too little of it.

The first sign of a genuine approaching revolution in human affairs is a widespread and deep mental and spiritual unrest coupled with a general sense of frustration.

I may claim to be in touch through my radiocasting and newspaper articles with a very large cross section of the British people and I do not hesitate to declare that I find that deep mental and spiritual unrest, that growing sense of frustration, in these people today. They are ready to break Herr Hitler, but they are also ready to break any imitation Hitlers nearer home. They are ripe for new opportu-

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New Baseball Game Reduces Bats and Balls to Fit Juniors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERTOWN, S. D.—South Dakota, where the American Legion Junior baseball program originated, has another baseball invention ready for nationwide attention.

It is junior-junior baseball, for boys under 15 years. Begun in 1938 in a few South Dakota towns, the program, sponsored by the American Legion and the WPA Recreation Division, has spread to all parts of the State. More than 65 teams competed in competition leading to the State tournament last year, and the number is expected to be double that next summer.

A year after junior baseball originated as a statewide program of the South Dakota American Legion in 1925, it was adopted as a national Legion Americanism endeavor. Frank McCormick, then South Dakota Department Commander, now Director of Athletics at the University of Minnesota; Francis Cosgrove, Garden City legionnaire, and Tommy Collins, professional umpire of Watertown, fathered the idea.

Pioneer of the junior-junior baseball in South Dakota was Legionnaire Charles L. Hyde of Pierre, who organized a junior-junior team called the Midgets in Pierre several years ago. Thilmer Benson, WPA recreational supervisor of the Pierre district, with the co-operation of the American Legion, set up a statewide program in 1938.

Last year six teams qualified in district play for the State tournament, which was won by Aberdeen. Pierre won the 1939 State title and Wagner the 1938 championship. Plans for next year, Mr. Benson said, call for redistricting the State, with a larger tournament.

With the exception of a smaller playing diamond, the game is played under regular baseball rules. The junior-junior diamond, made smaller "to protect young throwing arms," now has bases 72 feet apart instead of 90 feet as in adult baseball, and a pitching distance of 53 feet, six inches, instead of 60 feet, six inches. There is some agitation to increase the baselines to 80 feet and to lengthen the pitching distance to 56 feet, six inches, Mr. Benson said, and this size diamond may be adopted.

The regulation game is seven innings, with four completed innings considered an official played contest. Junior-junior players are required to wear tennis shoes rather than regular baseball shoes. Junior sized bats are used.

Standard Oil (N. J.) Gets Safety Prize

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—How 52 passenger automobiles were operated over Virginia highways an aggregate of 1,040,895 miles in a single year and experienced only four minor accidents was retold in Richmond when the Virginia division of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey received an award of a diploma given at the National Safety Congress recently in Chicago.

The award was given in Chicago to R. W. Black, of New York, the company's safety engineer, and was received here by F. H. Skehan, Virginia Manager.

Wonders of Research: Lazy Ball

Researchists 'repeal' law of gravity in tests with steel spheres of equal weight.

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Research has finally uncovered a way to overcome the law of gravity. The violation is accomplished by Dr. Phillips Thomas, Westinghouse research engineer, with two balls of steel, both identical in size and weight. They are permitted to roll down an incline and one rolls faster than the other on the same slope.

The answer is that one ball suffers from more internal friction than the other. This absorbs some of the energy and acts as a brake. The ball traveling slowest thus has a central cavity which is filled with loosely packed, powdered tungsten. Friction between the particles makes the ball lazy.

All this isn't studied just for the fun of it, though, nor for curiosity. It has a practical use, this principle of energy absorption, in preventing electrical relay contacts from bouncing open when they are closed, thus eliminating sparking and reducing wear on electrical control equipment.

Westinghouse

What Would Isaac Newton Say About This?

Dr. Phillips Thomas, Westinghouse research engineer, shows how the law of gravity can be temporarily set aside. Two steel balls of identical weight and size roll down an incline at different speeds. How's it done? Well, one of the balls contains tiny particles of loosely packed powdered tungsten. This absorbs part of the sphere's energy and consequently makes it slower than the other ball.

Life on Other Planets?

The last two decades has seen astronomical research pushing farther and farther back the physical bounds of the universe to disclose millions upon millions of new stellar systems, each with tens of thousands to millions of stars or "suns."

All round us on earth we see countless species and varieties of living plants and animals, yet extremely debatable is the question of whether or not there is "Life on Other Worlds" (New York: Macmillan $3). No better authority on the subject could one ask for than H. Spencer Jones, England's Astronomer Royal, the author of this work. As one might expect, he doesn't come out with a flat yes or no answer, but in orderly fashion first presents a picture of the universe as a whole, then considers the conditions necessary for the existence of living things similar in physico-chemical make-up to earthbound organisms, the methods used by astronomers in their investigations, how the earth's atmosphere was probably born, world's without atmospheres, the planets, and the origin of the solar system.

It is well known now that the same atoms, subject to the same chemical laws, are found on the earth and on the remotest star. The simplest living things are highly complex atomic combinations, very fragile combinations which cosmic chemists would label "unstable." In other words, it is held, very special conditions of moisture, atmosphere, sunshine, and other variables must all add up to comply with certain minimum requirements before one can even admit the possibility of other worlds entertaining what biologists recognize as "living matter."

From purely theoretical methods of investigation using special instruments and techniques it is possible to find out whether or not a planet is likely to have an atmosphere and to estimate its temperature within extremely narrow limits. Direct observations determine the constitution of any atmosphere located.

Dr. Jones considers first the different members of the solar system, concluding that for the most part their physical conditions are such that the possibility of the existence of living things can be definitely excluded.

However, "Venus," he says, "appears to be a world where life may be on the verge of coming into existence, and Mars a world where life is on the sere and yellow leaf."

Passing beyond the solar system the thought naturally presents itself that perhaps in the countless billions of suns beyond our own there are many stars with associated systems of planets. Perhaps on more than one of these, conditions similar to our own earth may be present.

To answer this question the author devotes a full chapter to a discussion of the origin of the solar system, concluding that if the distribution of the stars at the time the solar system was formed was much as it is now, "such a special combination of circumstances is needed to account for the solar system that it can be inferred that relatively few of the stars have families of planets."

Altogether the book is a very fascinating not too technical discussion of a thought that has intrigued mankind ever since the seventeenth century when the study of stars had reached a point where Bernard de Fontenelle's "La Pluralité des Mondes" could be seriously considered.

Vegetable 'Bombs'

The London Daily Mail says England is seriously considering possibilities of tossing vegetables at Germany, rhubarb especially. It won't be in the manner Americans use to greet political opponents, nor will it be with any humanitarian motives awakened by Germany's need.

The fact is that a Yorkshire farmer remembering how rhubarb served as a dye before aniline dyes were born, sent quantities of rhubarb to a professor (name withheld by censor). The professor wrote him later to say that he had gotten from the rhubarb a certain chemical which might be of great value in munitions.

Lilies in November

Easter lilies blooming in November will vie with four-leaf clovers, cotton stalks with open bolls and giana bamboo for honors at the exhibit now at the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture Building, Washington. The exhibits are to illustrate plant nutrition, introduction and breeding.

Aluminum for Cooling

The amount of aluminum dissolved by foods cooked in aluminum utensils was studied by Dr. Charles F. Poe and Janett Leberman of the University of Colorado and it was concluded "the amounts of aluminum dissolved by acid foods is so small as to have no physiological effect on the body." This answers very effectively the numerous requests for information on this subject sent in to this department. The foods studied included cherries, oranges, tomatoes, rhubarb, pear, plum, peach, grapefruit, pineapple, apricot, and many others.

Ambassador of Good Will, Cox Says of Roosevelt

DAYTON, Ohio, Nov. 7 (AP)—Former Gov. James M. Cox of Ohio, Democratic Presidential candidate in 1920, will say in his newspapers today: "Much has been said about ambassadors. We nominate one: Franklin D. Roosevelt, ambassador of good will. There is much to be done at home and abroad. We hope and believe he will do it."

Mr. Roosevelt was Cox's Vice-Presidential running mate in 1920.

Protestant Chaplains In 3 to 1 Ratio

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—In selecting chaplains to minister to the spiritual needs of draftees and enlarged U. S. Army personnel, the general policy will be to appoint three Protestant chaplains to one Roman Catholic.

This numerical division, just reemphasized by Col. William R. Arnold, Chief of Chaplains, has been in effect since about 1920. A proportionate number of Jewish chaplains will also be used. Colonel Arnold, himself, is a Roman Catholic.

Colonel Arnold reports "widespread interest" in the religious program provided by the Army for its personnel, "especially for the young men selected for a year's training."

Programs that were in use during 1917-18 will have to be greatly modified under new regulations, the Chief of Chaplains points out. There will be no camp pastors, appointed by their own denominations, to serve in association with the chaplains. Nor will there be any huts operated by the Y. M. C. A., except in a few places where they already exist, the Knights of Columbus or any other non-military agency. The only exception is the American Red Cross.

Ministers between 23 and 42 years of age, college graduates, having three years of theological training and three years of successful pastoral experience, are eligible for a commission in the Chaplains' Reserve Corps, provided they pass successfully the examination the Army regulations require. All chaplains for Army units will be drawn from this reserve. One chaplain will serve about every 1,000 men.

Present camp construction plans provide only limited facilities for religious services in recreation buildings, but Colonel Arnold is urging that each camp be given a separate religious building.

Liaison man between the Protestant churches and Protestant chaplains is Dr. Paul Dwight Moody, youngest son of the evangelist, Dwight L. Moody. Dr. Moody has been given a leave of absence from the presidency of Middlebury College, Vermont, to serve as the executive director of the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains.

First Election Aftermath: Firmer U. S. Foreign Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP)—Arthur B. Purvis, representative of the British Purchasing Commission, said after a conference with President Roosevelt today that he was flying back to Britain shortly and doubtless would return with more orders for defense materials.

Mr. Purvis gave no indication as to what the additional materials might me.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—An immediate and considerable strengthening of American foreign policy—particularly in regard to aid for Britain and resistance to totalitarian encroachments in the New World—will take first place on the Administration agenda, according to predictions here.

Declaring that the American people accepted the third term only through approval of the President's foreign policy, persons in close touch with White House-State Department deliberations believe that neither the President nor Secretary of State Cordell Hull will waste any time in proceeding to intensify America's already vital role in the rapidly developing international drama.

That this will meet with approval among those nations which this Government is most anxious to please, namely, the Latin American nations of the New World, is indicated by the overwhelming jubilation with which the President's re-election was greeted south of the Rio Grande.

In his statement to the press yesterday Secretary Hull called for unanimous national support for the country's foreign policy, which, he said, must guide the United States through today's international chaos. In past utterances, the Secretary has made it abundantly clear that this foreign policy is predicated upon defense of democracy at home and abroad.

The Administration's plea for unity was given wholehearted support by Wendell L. Willkie, whose views on foreign policy were almost identical with those of President Roosevelt. Since Mr. Willkie is now looked upon by millions of Americans as expressing their views, his support of the Administration's foreign policy is expected to make it just so much easier for both the President and the Secretary of State.

Many persons in Administration circles here believe that the President is determined to give the bulk of his attention during the next four years to playing a still greater role in world history. They think his unprecedented occupancy of the White House for a third term will enable him to dispense with some of the political considerations which had to be faced during the first two terms, and that this, coupled with strong Democratic majorities in both branches of Congress, will give him a freer hand in international politics than any hitherto enjoyed by an American President.

This course was urged upon the President yesterday by Lin Yutang, noted Chinese author and philosopher, who called upon him to conduct this Nation's foreign affairs with an eye to the future and to history. The desire to do just that is credited with having powerfully influenced the President's determination to run for a third term.

It is held that American foreign policy will follow three main lines: (1) more aid to Britain, (2) increased Pan American defense preparations and (3) a stiffer stand against further Japanese aggression in the Far East.

Diplomatic circles which are in close touch with Anglo-American conversations are in practical agreement that not only will this country do everything in its power to increase its production of warplanes for Britain but that the President will also announce the release to Britain of at least 25 "Flying Fortress" bombers within a short time. It is also predicted that addition freighters, and perhaps a few more over-age destroyers, will go to Britain to combat the current rise in U-boat sinkings.

The United States is known to be discussing a comprehensive agreement with Mexico, and to be negotiating with various other Latin American countries for the use of their naval and air bases for an over-all defense of the New World. The $500,000,000 capitalization of the Export-Import Bank voted last summer by Congress is expected to play an important role in financing Pan American defense collaboration.

Having already shown a stronger stand against Japan during the past three months, this is now expected to be intensified to the point of imposing an over-all Anglo-American embargo upon the export of all goods to and from Japan in the event that the latter continues to menace the East Indies and to maintain its push toward the vital British naval base at Singapore. It is reported authoritatively that Washington is now determined to brook no further increase in the Japanese menace even though opposition means war.

One of the first acts of the President, according to these same authoritative sources, will be the announcement of an agreement with the British Empire granting the United States the use of British air and naval bases throughout the Pacific Ocean. This step will be taken as a means of effectively increasing American defensive power as well as aiding Great Britain in a part of the world where it can no longer bring full pressure to bear.

Issue of War Cabinet Due For Discussion in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Nov. 7—Debate over Canada's war program will be heard on Parliament Hill nearly two months earlier than expected when the second session of the present Parliament gets under way here today.

Original plans to reopen Parliament in January were abandoned in answer to demands from members who felt that Parliament had already played too small a part in the fast-moving affairs of the past few months of adjournment.

Members of both Houses of Parliament have had occasion during adjournment to compare the relationship of Government and Parliament in Canada with that in London where the Prime Minister and other members of the Government are in constant touch with the Commons. They have also had an opportunity to observe affairs at Canberra where a close division in party strength led recently to a decision to form an advisory war council in which other parties are represented with the Government. But while some modification of the present system may be requested, it is felt that Canada's one-party rule will continue.

It is generally recognized that the situation is different in Canada from that in Britain or Australia. Canada being so far removed from the actual scene of war has little to do with strategy, more with preparation on lines suggested by those in the front line and there is not such urgency of constant consultation as there is in Britain.

The political situation in Australia required different handling from that in this country. In Canada there is a one-sided government elected in wartime and, as far as indications go, retaining popular support. Furthermore, the suggestion of forming an advisory war council in which opposition leaders would be represented was turned down at the last session at Ottawa.

Opportunity for Criticism

Opposition leaders refused to join. They said it would mean having "responsibility without power." Thus it appears that they are satisfied to retain their full power and duty of criticizing the Government's policy. The most they are likely to demand is that Parliament be kept in future more continuously and closely in touch with the Government's war program.

Debate is also expected to center on a suggestion advanced in some quarters that Canada should have a War Cabinet like that at Westminster, in which members would be relieved of departmental duties. There is a War Cabinet at Ottawa composed of members of key departments, but they administer their departments. Further relief from details of administration for some of the ministers may be urged in Parliament. But here again it is pointed out by those opposing the suggestion that Ministers in war services, whether in the War Cabinet or not, such as Col. James L. Ralston, Minister of National Defense, C. G. Power, Air Minister, Angus L. Macdonald, Minister of the Navy, and Clarence D. Howe, Munitions and Supply Minister, could not be more profitably employed in the public interest than in actively supervising the development of Canada's armed forces and the production of equipment.

A good deal has already been done to relieve these Ministers of details of administration through the appointment of business executives to the posts of deputy minister and executive assistant to the ministers. These assistants shoulder much of the administrative work, while in the case of munitions and supply a large number of businessmen are in active charge of the various branches of the Department's activities.

Whatever may be the extent of the criticism directed at the war program—and discussion on the war effort promises to be long and searching—one question expected to receive a great deal of attention is the lack of skilled labor in the munitions industry. The cry heard on all sides for more and more equipment, however actively the wheels of industry may be turning, and the production of modern war equipment requires expert workmen.

Skilled Workers Needed

The situation was first brought clearly to light when men were called out for military instruction under the compulsory training plan. It was claimed that key men urgently needed in the plants were drawn from industry into the camps. The number was probably not large, but there was for a time a lack of co-operation between departments. The trouble has been remedied, it is stated, in regard to future drafts. Government leaders are fully alive to industry's need of skilled workmen.

Maj. Gen. H. O. C. Crerar, Chief of Staff, in a recent speech at Ottawa stressed that skilled men for industrial work were as important as soldiers, and that more equipment was what the country needed. Air Minister Power has said that air schools would produce mechanical experts for his Department—a school in Western Ontario was now training 3,000 of these—and that the Air Force would not take key men from industry. A number of other Government and military leaders have spoken in the same vein.

A survey is now being made by the Department of Labor to determine how many skilled men were being trained in industrial plants. The Minister of Labor, Norman McLarty, recently said that about 26,000 were receiving instruction.

One or two strikes—one in an Ontario shipyard which lasted for two or three days—are likely to result in Parliament's consideration of new labor legislation, founded on relationships between prices and wages. The legislation would probably be aimed at removal of any cause of discontent which might hinder the manufacture of war equipment and supplies.

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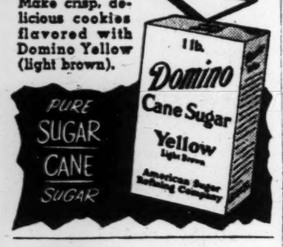

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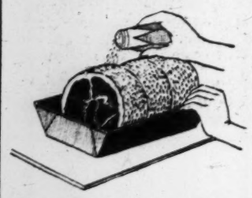

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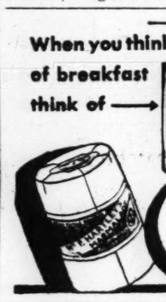

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New Type Plastic Developed By Cottonseed Experiments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 7—A new plastic with 1,000 uses and a new process of cooking cottonseed under steam pressure have been achieved through research in laboratories at the University of Tennessee, further evidence of the uses to which the once waste cottonseed are now put.

A new Knoxville industry is underway, turning out plastic sheaves already on textile looms in ten states. Meanwhile, tests were made of the new plastic and samples mixed at the university laboratories were sent to several plants and molded into various aritcles.

For 11 years the research workers have been quietly working to find wider uses for a particular part of the cotton plant—the cottonseed—which they believe holds the greatest potentiality of any part of the cotton plant.

They had previously been successful in developing a cottonseed oil processing method eight times as efficient as the old method—a development bringing about the first major change in the cottonseeded oil industry in 25 years. That method reduces the seed cooking time from 120 to 15 minutes, increases the oil yield, and improves quality of both oil and the residue cake.

Such pressure cookers have been installed in three plants in Texas, two in Oklahoma, three in Georgia, three in Mississippi, one in Tennessee, one in Arkansas, and even one in Russia. Letters seeking information about the discovery have come to Director John R. Leahy from Afghanistan, India, Russia, and nearly all the Balkan countries.

A new plant under construction at Marks, Miss., is the first completely new plant to use University of Tennessee cottonseed oil processes exclusively.

For months they ran an experimental oil mill, with cottonseed being rushed nightly to Knoxville from all over the South.

"It is incumbent on the South," says Director Leahy, "that the best possible readjustment be made in agriculture so as not to upset too greatly the economic situation in other agricultural areas. In this respect, making the best use possible of the cotton crop would help materially in solving the problem of what to do with idle acres."

Dutch Casualties Top 60,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—A new estimate of Netherlands' casualties during the German invasion of the Lowlands is issued by the Royal Netherlands Legation here. The statement is in answer to conflicting reports, particularly refuting the low estimates issued after news sources in the Netherlands came under German control.

Netherlands' military casualties, the Legation declares, can now be accurately placed at between 60,000 and 70,000. Of this number, between 15,000 and 20,000 are listed as fatalities, the remainder wounded or missing.

The estimates, according to Dr. A. Louden, Netherlands Minister to the United States, were made "largely through means which cannot at this time be divulged." They were, however, transmitted to the United States in an official telegram from Dr. E. N. van Kleffens, Foreign Minister of the Netherlands, at present in London.

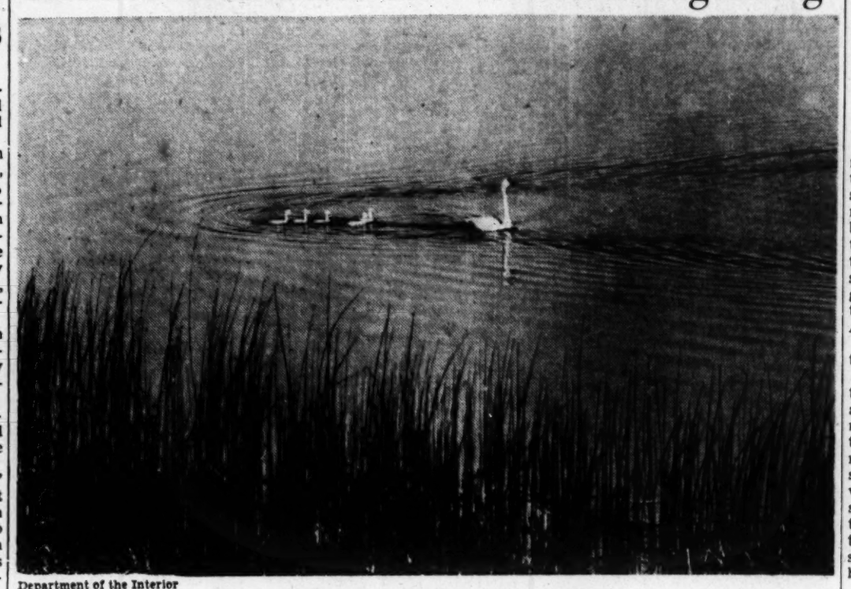
The new estimates stand in sharp contrast to reports made in August that only 3,000 casualties resulted from the German invasion, with 7,000 wounded or missing. This estimate, Dr. Louden points out, emanated from The Hague long after the German Army had occupied the country.

[In publishing the Hague estimate, The Christian Science Monitor on Aug. 24 recapitulated previous estimates including a May 15 statement, in which Dr. van Kleffens said the casualties might total 100,000. At that time it was recognized that the May 15 estimate was made under conditions which might make subsequent revision of the figure necessary.]

In addition to the military casualties, Dr. Louden indicates that German-controlled reports have had the effect of underestimating civilian casualties.

"Despite the frantic attempts of the official German radio, plus every propaganda effort in the United States," Dr. Louden said, "the figure of 30,000 innocent civilians, slain in the aerial bombardment of the city of Rotterdam, also continues to stand unchallenged. Photographs of the destruction of this undefended and open city confirm the fact that, without warning, 6,000 edifices were completely destroyed. This diabolical deed was effected when those edifices housed thousands of persons. There was no warning. And, by reason of the lack of bombproof shelters, the victims had no chance to escape—no chance whatever."

'The Graceful White Swan Goes Gliding Along'



Department of the Interior

Trumpeter Swan Family on Lamar River

Once close to extinction, the trumpeter swan, largest migratory waterfowl, is now increasing, as this hen swan and her five cygnets testify. The Lamar River is in the Yellowstone National Park.

Pan-American Ties Indorsed By Colombia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOGOTA, Colombia—Support for the Latin American doctrine of diplomatic asylum, preferably for humanitarian shelter, was given by Foreign Minister Luis Lopez de Mesa in a report to Congress.

Colombian indorsement was qualified, he indicated, by objection to the grant of a haven for members of the armed forces guilty of sedition and conduct incompatible with the democratic regime. The army, he added, should be above party strife and only act for external defense and maintenance of the constitution.

In his remarks on the asylum doctrine and referring to the Chile-Spanish incident, Minister Lopez de Mesa revealed he recently settled a difficult case with a neighboring country—thought to be Mexico—on the same subject. It was reference to this case that led him to an exposition of Colombia's attitude.

The Chancellor emphasized the unswerving support Colombia accorded to the Pan-American movement for the strengthening of continental democracy.

In Same Cause

President Eduardo Santos broadcast in the same cause and to defend projected dollar loans and his policy of close and friendly relationships with the United States. In alluding to Colombia's good Pan-American relations the President repeatedly added "and especially the United States."

He explained that this friendly feeling toward the United States was not based merely on geographical reasons but also on the similarity of democratic ways and ideals.

The President mentioned the sum of $30,000,000 when referring to the projected American loans. This money will be allotted to national defense. Earlier in the year, in his message to Congress, he gave a clear indication that Colombia would co-operate to see that no menace to the Panama Canal would spring from its territory.

The Conservative Party was criticised for opposing the defense measures after the policy had been approved last year in both branches of the legislature. The President suggested the changed attitude might be attributed to totalitarian penetration.

Defense of Program

Turning to the Liberals, the President asked these to get together in defense of the Government's program instead of indulging in premature discussion of proposed candidatures for the next president election.

Despite the presidential gesture, the politicians still show more interest in the elections than in international policy. Parliamentarians were stirred by a Senate speech of Señor Laureano Gomez, the Conservative leader, who threatened civil war if ex-President Alfonso Lopez was chosen again. He declared that "the people shrink before the prospect of returning a man to office who used it to take revenge without restraint."

The Minister of Government, Señor Jorge Gartner, replied that President Santos desired only conciliation and harmony among the parties.

The Bogota newspapers, almost unanimously, expressed confidence in the international policy of President Santos and Foreign Minister Lopez de Mesa. "The whole country accompanies the Chief Executive in his policy of vigorous democratic defense of the American continent," El Tiempo declared.

Trumpter Swans, Nearly Extinct, Now Increasing Under Protection

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—After facing extinction in the United States in the early part of this century, the rare trumpeter swan, largest migratory waterfowl in North America, is now on the increase.

The Fish and Wildlife Service of Department of the Interior reports that there are now at least 212 trumpeter swans in the Red Rock Lakes National Wildlife Refuge, Montana, and in Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming.

Back in the first decade of the century the number of trumpeters had fallen so low that many people seriously believed the bird was extinct:. Then a small flock was discovered in the Red Rock and Yellowstone Park region. The National Park Service started active protection of the swans nesting within the park and in 1935 the Red Rock Lakes National Wildlife Refuge was established to give birds in that region the native cover in which they thrive.

Early destruction of the swans resulted primarily from the heavy trading in the birds' down and breast skin.

Wildlife Service officials are making careful observations of the habits of the swans about which little has been known.

British Convict Two Spies

LONDON, Nov. 7 (AP)—Anna Wolkoff, charged with Tyler Kent, discharged employee of the United States Embassy, with violating Britain's Official Secrets Act in a spy plot, was convicted and sentenced today to 10-years imprisonment.

Kent, previously convicted, was sentenced to seven years.

Miss Wolkoff, 37, is the daughter of a former Russian naval attaché to London. Kent was convicted last week but his sentence was postponed until after the trial of Miss Wolkoff.

Kent, a former code clerk at the Embassy, had been discharged before he was arrested. Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy helped British authorities in their investigation.

Both Kent and Miss Wolkoff were tried in secret sessions.

Justice Sir Frederick James Tucker told Kent he had been convicted of five offenses of obtaining and communicating documents which might be of use to Germany for a purpose prejudicial to the safety and interests of the State.

The charges, it was disclosed, related to four confidential documents which Kent allegedly took from the Embassy. He also was convicted of stealing one of these documents.

The judge said he took into account, in Kent's favor, the fact that the papers did not actually relate to naval or military documents.

Miss Wolkoff, a naturalized Briton, sent a code letter to "a traitor who broadcasts in Germany for the purpose of weakening the war efforts of this country," the judge said. (The propaganda broadcaster, Lord Haw-Haw, presumably fits this characterization.)

The judge commented that Miss Wolkoff probably was motivated by an "anti-Jewish obsession."

Four Newspapermen Win Prizes For Aiding Hemisphere Good Will

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—The 1940 Maria Moors Cabot Prizes of Columbia University, awarded for journalistic achievement which increases understanding among the nations of the Western Hemisphere, were today bestowed on four newspapermen—an American, a Chilean, a Colombian and a resident of Mexico City—by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of the University, at a special convocation in Lowe Memorial Library.

The prizes, termed the first academic awards to recognize the new and growing unity of the 21 republics of the Western Hemisphere, went to Agustin Edwards, Publisher of El Mercurio in Santiago, Chile, and President of the Universidad Tecnica Santa Maria near Valparaiso; James I. Miller, Vice-President of the United Press Associations; Enrique Santos, Co-director of El Tiempo, Bogota, Colombia, and editorial commentator in that newspaper under the signature "Caliban," and Rafael Helodoro Valle, a Honduran who is Mexico City correspondent of 14 Latin American newspapers and Professor of History at the National University.

Winners Welcomed

The winners were welcomed first at a dinner last night given by Dean Carl W. Ackerman, of Columbia's Pulitzer School of Journalism, and Mrs. Ackerman.

The prizes, established by Dr. Godfrey Lowell Cabot, of Boston, in memory of his wife, list as eligible "any reporter, correspondent, editor or newspaper policy-maker" from Point Barrow, Alaska, to Cape Horn, at the foot of South America.

At the welcoming dinner, Dean Ackerman emphasized the importance of a free press in the maintenance on the American continents of the freedom which had vanished in many other parts of the world. Announcing that the Cabot prizes, which consist of a gold medal and an honorarium of $1,000 to each winner, would be offered again next year by Dr. Cabot, he declared that such journalistic recognition "supports and strengthens the men and women and the agencies performing a great service to humanity."

News and Freedom

"If news could not be reported and disseminated," he continued, "there would be chaos. Where news is suppressed there is anarchy. Where news is controlled, there is fear and fury. Only where news is free are human beings free."

Dr. Butler declared the award-making was more significant at this time when Pan-American relations are being strengthened than it could have been at any previous hour in history.

1,500 Entries Jam National Horse Exhibit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—The fifty-fifth annual exhibition of the National Horse Show opened in Madison Square Garden today with more 1,500 entries, crowding the big auditorium's stabling capacity to the limit. Jumping, as usual, is the predominant feature of the show, the proceeds of which will go to the American Red Cross, as they did in 1917. The Salvation Army was the beneficiary in 1919.

The exhibition will continue through next Wednesday evening.

There, was a morning session today, to which the public was not admitted, to enable the judges for more than 100 classes to look over the entries and thus facilitate the ribbon awards during subsequent sessions. First to take the ring were the international teams, who schooled their mounts for the military exhibitions that have become the National's outstanding features since motorcars crowded saddle horses off the Nation's highways.

Following the military teams in the big tanbark ring this morning were the novice three-gaited saddle horses, novice single harness ponies, hunters under saddle that were not jumped, single harness horses over 15.2 hands, and hackney pony saddles.

Judging began this afternoon with the heavyweight green hunters first out. They were followed by middleweight green hunters and juvenile three-gaited saddle horses, competing for the Dixiana Trophy. Harness horse tandems, three-gaited saddle horses over 15.2 hands ridden by riders, and American-bred single harness ponies, competing for the Killearn Farm Challenge Trophy, followed in that order. Then came lightweight green hunters, single harness horses, three-gaited saddle horses, and thoroughbred hunters.

The formal opening of the show comes tonight, when the Bowman Challenge Cup will feature the program.

The colorful parade of military teams and the salute to the flags will be the prelude to the jumping tonight, when the four teams representing Chile, Cuba, Mexico and the United States will be escorted into the ring by a detachment of Squadron A in their striking dress uniforms and to martial music by the full Sixteenth Regiment Band. As each rider moves forward to salute, the national anthem of his country is played and the spectators stand. Again this year the salute will be received by Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, commanding the First Army and the Second Corps Area at Governor's Island.

Again this year, as in 1939, no European military teams are represented at the National because of the war. Despite this the show is more military than ever before in its pageantry.

Paderewski Appeals to U. S.: Help Britain—Save the World

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 — Ignace Jan Paderewski, pianist who has not touched hands to piano since Poland was invaded, was safe today in the United States, having made on arrival one brief, powerful plea to the American people: "Help Britain—save the world."

School children were at the curb to watch his motor car go by when the musician went to his New York hotel from Jersey City, where he had landed from the Steamship Excambion, of the American Export Lines, accompanied by his sister, Mrs. Antonina Wilkonska.

Mr. Paderewski had come to the United States, he told reporters on shipboard yesterday, to escape the "unbearable moral atmosphere" of Europe. As a final instance of this atmosphere, Mr. Paderewski was held by Spanish police at Saragossa when traveling from his home in Switzerland to Lisbon, point of departure. The police pretended that he and his party had left Barcelona without properly notifying the authorities, he said, and he was released only through the efforts of President Roosevelt and United States Ambassador, Alexander Weddell.

Why He Left Europe

During the crossing Mr. Paderewski had written out in longhand a statement, a testament of faith in which he declared that his live of all that is "noble and lofty in human nature" gave him strength to speak his mind on the present world crisis. The statement in part reads."

"The main reason that forced me, in spite of my age, to undertake this long voyage was the unbearable atmosphere on the European Continent. I simply could not stand it any more. All my life I lived as a free man. I was used to giving a frank expression of my art, to my thoughts and to my feelings, I considered it as my right and as my duty.

"The most important factor that guided me through life was, and it still remains, love. Love is a noble constructive feeling. It makes you tender a helping hand to those who suffer, it makes you defend things that are dear to you. . . .

"Two basically different worlds are actually engaged in a fight without mercy. One of them accepted as its creed the notion of Herren Volk—a master nation. It aims at enslaving the world by imposing upon terror-stricken populations its latest invention, a total war. The other one defends principles which have been established by long efforts of countless generations which we consider as being the core of our civilization and which, we are convinced, will assure happiness to as great a number of individuals as conceivably possible.

Harbors No Hatred

"Believe me, not hatred, not a low instinct of revenge, but love of all that is noble and lofty in human nature, love of my poor oppressed country as well as love of all unjustly suffering people in Europe, my earnest concern about the imminent danger threatening our civilization gives me courage to share freely with you my hopes and my apprehensions. They all can be put into one slogan: 'Help Great Britain—save the world.'"

Potato Mystery In Oregon Town

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MERRILL, Ore., Nov. 7—This little Southern Oregon town, just four miles north of California, has discovered within its borders a problem that might have given even Solomon some sleepless nights. In fact, local officials wouldn't mind if a Solomon took the matter off their hands.

The problem concerns 30 sacks of potatoes—Idaho potatoes. The potatoes were in the larder of a migratory farm camp—just north of town.

By the shortest route, which is a winding road, Idaho's potato fields are 400 miles to the northeast, and indignant citizens are demanding to know why potatoes were trucked down to the migratory camp where workers were engaged in harvesting potatoes in the heart of one of the greatest potato production areas in America.

The officials have no explanation to offer.

Oil Agreement Made By Britain and Spain

LONDON, Nov. 7 (CP)—An agreement governing import of oil into Spain has been reached by the British and Spanish Governments, the British Broadcasting Corporation reported today. The program will operate during the remainder of the year and is based on the present restricted rate of consumption, the B. B. C. said. The oil will be subject to strict guarantee against re-export.

Civil Service Leads In Louisiana Vote

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—Two amendments to Louisiana's Constitution providing for civil service for State employees and reorganization of the State Government maintained leads as counting of ballots continued.

The two were among 28 amendments proposed by the Administration of Gov. Sam Jones which earlier this year replaced the political machine of the late Huey Long.

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Soviet Aims Unrealized in 23 Years; Red Army Is Warned to Be on Alert

MOSCOW, Nov. 7 (AP)—Defense Commissar Semyon Timoshenko urged the Red Army to display "maximum vigilance in an exceptionally alarming international situation" as Moscow turned over its Red Square today to the Army for a review marking the twenty-third anniversary of the Bolshevist Revolution.

Marshal Timoshenko took advantage of the anniversary to show publicly for the first time how Soviet Russia has built up its armed forces under his six-month regime at a time when other large European nations have been at war.

The Moscow Soviet at a meeting last night issued a statement declaring Russia's policy to be continued neutrality and armed vigilance.

"True to her policy of peace and neutrality," the statement said, "The U. S. S. R. will not participate in war. We must remember the international situation is full of surprises. Therefore, as (Joseph) Stalin has said, we must keep the entire nation in a state of military preparedness."

President Michael Kalinin in a lengthy address at the meeting warned that "the present international situation does not allow us to remain impartial onlookers. . . ."

"This situation," he said, "imposes responsible duties on every Soviet citizen. . . . Our first and uppermost duty is further to consolidate the economic and defensive might of the Socialist Fatherland."

Timoshenko, who succeeded Marshal Clement Voroshiloff six months ago as Defense Commissar, called attention in an order of the day to the need for preparedness in "the face of the danger of military attack so that no 'accident' and no tricks of our foreign enemies could catch us unawares."

The order also urged further consolation of Russia's economic and defensive might and demanded a stronger Red Army and Navy.

"The second imperialist war for world supremacy," the order said, "is growing in scope and extending to new territories and involving new peoples."

Listing occupation of Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, and Rumania's Bessarabia and northern Bucovina, Timoshenko declared Stalin's "policy of peace had resulted in remarkable new victories."

Russia Is Reported Friendly to Turkey

By the Associated Press

Istanbul, Turkey, Nov. 7

Soviet Russia was reported unofficially last night to be withdrawing some of its troops from the Turkish-Soviet Caucasian frontier as a gesture of friendship for this country.

The same sources giving this information said also that Moscow and Ankara might soon open negotiations toward a new trade agreement.

Roosevelt 'Great'

LONDON, Nov. 7 (AP)—The influential Daily Mail, paying glowing tribute to President Roosevelt on his re-election, declared last night "he must be named with Washington and Lincoln among the select company of really great American Presidents."

"His re-election is a heavy blow to Hitler and Mussolini," the newspaper went on. "Two of the most hated names in the Axis calendar are those of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill.

"The dictators hate these men because they fear them. . . . The immediate effect of Mr. Roosevelt's return to office will be to speed up war supplies for Britain. He may examine other possibilities of assistance; we may hope that he will be able to tackle financial problems. It is the form of help for which we stand sorely in need."

The News Chronicle commented: "The re-election of Mr. Roosevelt will be heralded with joy wherever the championship of free men is held sacred. . . .

"That he should have been chosen against the tremendous unbroken tradition opposed to a third consecutive term shows how the immense historic occasion is felt by the electors.

"Willkie might have made a very good President—perhaps he will do so in some future term."

China's Reaction

CHUNGKING, China, Nov. 7 (AP)—Chinese papers bannered the re-election of President Roosevelt today but gave the anniversary of the Bolshevist revolution equal editorial prominence.

The Central Daily News, organ of the Chinese Government, said it welcomed continuation of a strong American policy in the Far East and urged the United States and Soviet Russia to collaborate with China in administering "a final blow" to Japan.

By William Henry Chamberlin

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Twenty-three years ago there was strange activity in the streets of Petrograd, then the capital of Russia, the city which Peter the Great had raised on the banks of the Neva so that Russia might have a window to the West. Armed patrols of workers with red armbands, of tough sailors from nearby Kronstadt, of soldiers were marching through the streets, taking over public buildings, requisitioning automobiles, arresting individuals who were connected with the Government or who looked suspiciously "bourgeois."

The Provisional Government, headed by Alexander Kerensky, was almost without armed force in its own capital, Mr. Kerensky himself had made off in disguise for the front, hoping to return with loyal troops. Most of the Ministers were in the Winter Palace, where the meager armed forces at their disposal, some students from the officers training schools, a number of members of the "Women's Battalions" which had been organized in a vain attempt to combat the disorganization of the Russian army, and a handful of Cossacks were concentrated.

In the evening the Winter Palace was stormed.

On the following day the All-Russian Congress of Soviets, with its Bolshevik majority, voted for the organization of a new revolutionary government, with Lenin as Premier, for the confiscation of all privately owned land and for the inauguration of steps looking toward the conclusion of immediate peace without annexations and indemnities.

Few people, in Russia or abroad, then realized that here was the first stage of one of the fundamental totalitarian revolutions. The significance of the Bolshevik Revolution was obscured abroad because of preoccupation with the war. Inside Russia very few people outside the Bolshevik ranks believed in the permanence of the new regime. There was a general disposition to dismiss the coup in Petrograd as a wartime aberration which would soon be overcome and forgotten.

But more than two decades have passed. A whole generation has grown up under Soviet influence. The regime still stands, but this is not to say that great changes have not taken place.

In the letter Dictator Josef Stalin may make out a claim of loyalty to Lenin's dogmas. Capitalism, in the sense of individual ownership of factories and mines and banks and land has not been restored. But the ideals of freedom and plenty which Lenin himself associated with the realization of socialism have most emphatically not been realized.

The peasant has found in the state a far harder taskmaster than the old private landlord. The "dictatorship of the proletariat," a phrase which Lenin dragged out of its context in the works of Marx in order to justify the dictatorship which grew up during the Revolution, has turned into a dictatorship over the proletariat.

The worker is theoretically the ruler in the Soviet Union. But in actual practice he is deprived both of political and of economic liberty, such as workers enjoy in democratic countries. In a Soviet "election"—the term cannot be properly used without quotation marks—there is just one ticket, Stalin's. On the economic side the trade-unions are entirely controlled by the Communist Party; their higher officials are responsible to the Party, not to the union membership.

Strikes are outlawed and the Russian worker's only means of protesting against intolerably bad conditions as regards food and housing is the indirect one of quitting and drifting from job to job. Even this passive form of "class struggle" has been the object of a number of punitive regulations designed to tie the worker to his job; but these have apparently not proved effective in practice.

During the last decade, with the aid of almost unlimited forced labor, big public works have been carried out in Russia. Iron and steel, motor and chemical works have been built. Canals have been constructed between the Baltic and White Seas and between the Moscow and Volga Rivers. The trans-Siberian railway, for obvious strategic reasons, has been double-tracked.

But quality and efficiency have lagged far behind quantitative achievement. Russia is becoming increasingly shut off from independent foreign observation. Tourists, once encouraged, are now practically barred. The foreign engineers, so numerous in 1929 and 1930, have almost all been dismissed. Censorship has become so oppressive that no individual American newspaper now finds it worthwhile to maintain a correspondent in Moscow. But it is the general testimony of the few travellers who come out of Russia that people will stand in line for many hours on the chance of being able to buy some piece of shoddy textiles or some very ordinary foodstuffs.

Comparisons with pre-war Russia are extremely difficult, because of the great changes in living habits and methods of production all over the world. But when wages and salaries are calculated in terms of commodities, of what the pre-war and the Soviet ruble will buy, the comparison is unfavorable to the present regime.

The persistence of the Soviet regime, despite the hard conditions of everyday life, despite the terrible sufferings which have been inflicted on whole classes, well-to-do peasants, small traders, priests and ministers of religion and a vast miscellaneous group, ranging from pre-war conservatives and liberals to eminent Communists who have been suspected of disaffection must be largely attributed to an effective technique of dictatorial government. This technique was first worked out in Russia; it has been taken over with greater efficiency in Germany and Italy. It may be briefly summarized as a combination of unlimited propaganda with unlimited terrorism. While the masses of the people are drenched with government propaganda, in press, radio, schools, books and theaters, the political police is always spying out the faintest symptoms of organized opposition.

British Say, 'It's All Getting Used to It'

International

War Changes Living of Entire People

Top: Girls learn how to act as bus conductors to replace men needed for the fighting services. These are part of the seekers of jobs in reply to a call by London Transport for 2,000 workers. Here they are shown by a conductor just how to toot a proper whistle.

Bottom: Here is a de luxe shelter in a Westminster home. The bunks upon which the people rest were installed by the Westminster Council which is providing them for all private shelters to enable the populace to obtain their proper rest. The Council is also planning huge underground dormitories where those not so fortunate can retire at night.

Axis Foes Now Expect Renewed U. S. Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Nov. 7—American voters, whatever their conscious intentions at the ballot box, have in effect taken a considerable hand in Europe's affairs by re-electing President Roosevelt.

So keenly has their decision been watched here that they might have been voting their preference between European combatants, instead of between Presidential candidates with virtually identical foreign policies.

Informed government quarters in all belligerent countries were familiar with the true position of the rival candidates and official propaganda, for weeks past, has been attempting to persuade public opinion that the outcome of the American elections was immaterial.

Nevertheless, the fact remained that public opinion, whether belligerent or not, continued to consider that the re-election of President Roosevelt would mean a stronger anti-Axis American policy and greater aid to Britain.

Therefore, Mr. Roosevelt's re-election enormously heartens public opinion wherever physical or mental opposition to the Axis exists, and has an opposite effect on the other side.

It would be a mistake to expect any serious damage to the morale of Germany or Italy in the near future from this fact. Nevertheless, it does disturb their hopes and if other disappointments should follow, there would undoubtedly be a weakening in the still widespread confidence of ultimate victory, on which the morale of the Axis countries is built up.

Other Likely Effects

The outcome of the election also is likely to have important diplomatic effects on the countries still officially outside the war. The biggest victory won by President Roosevelt's diplomacy in Europe in recent months has been the hesitation of the Vichy Government, which prevented consummation of the Axis plans for French "collaboration" before the elections.

Sustained and intense pressure has been exerted constantly upon Vichy to meet the desires of the Axis—with strong leanings in that direction in high quarters in Vichy.

Officially Vichy is already committed to the principle of "collaboration" but the race toward consummation before election day, which was slowed down by Washington and London, means that an opportunity still exists to change Vichy's trend, particularly since the movement of the French Government back to Paris has been indefinitely postponed.

For the Rooseveltian diplomacy to succeed ultimately in preventing France from tumbling completely into the Axis orbit herculean labor, involving enormous difficulties will be required. Yet the opportunity, albeit slender, still exists and may well be enhanced by the effect of the Roosevelt election in strengthening the hands of the anti-Axis forces in Vichy and everywhere else.

Intensified Action Seen

The fact is that the Axis has failed in its primary aim of committing all Europe to the so-called "new order." This failure leaves the way open to a more energetic American influence, should Mr. Roosevelt now choose to embark on a more positive policy.

However slight, there is some prospect of such an American influence in Madrid, while neutral diplomatic quarters expect the outcome of the election to stiffen the Turkish will to resist and generally enhance Britain's prestige in Europe.

The Axis may be expected to redouble its efforts to rush the war to a swift conclusion and an intensification in all the theaters is probable.

Berlin knows that the last hope of finding a tolerant element in Washington has gone.

Regardless of the public expressions of policy by Wendell L. Willkie, Republican candidate, Berlin had continued to think that, if elected, he might be less hostile than President Roosevelt. Undoubtedly irresponsible hints to this effect have been made in Berlin which, while largely discounted in official quarters, had kept some slight hope of a Willkie victory alive.

Mormon Missionaries Quit Foreign Posts

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7 (AP)—Unsettled world conditions and increasing dangers of ocean travel caused the return yesterday of 86 missionaries of the Latter Day Saints (Mormon) Church from Tonga, Samoa, New Zealand and Australia. They will be given assignments in the United States.

Both British and Nazis Extend Bombing Areas

LONDON, Nov. 7 (AP)—Mr. Richard Austen Butler, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, told the House of Commons today that Britain must "reserve full liberty of action in regard to Rome" since Italian fliers had bombed London.

LONDON, Nov. 7 (AP)—Long-range British warplanes bombed the Berlin suburbs and a railway junction northwest of the German capital during the night, the Air Ministry reported today.

At the same time, German raiders, subjecting London to its longest night raid of the war, damaged houses, shops, and apartments.

British R. A. F. attacks also were made, a British communiqué declared, "on synthetic oil plants at Leuna and Hamburg, factories near Düsseldorf, the inland port of Duisburg and railway yards and junctions at Halle, Pretsch, on the Elbe, and near Cologne."

Other squadrons were said to have bombed long-range German gun emplacements at Cap Gris Nez on the French coast.

The Berlin suburb attacked was identified as Spandau, where the Air Ministry said the raiders had attacked industrial plants. The Royal Air Force operations were described as "extensive."

In daylight attacks yesterday, British bombers were said to have pounded oil refineries at Salzbergen, starting large fires.

Another daylight attack, the communiqué said, was directed against the Haansteede Airdrome in the Netherlands, where a hangar was hit and air craft on the ground were machine-gunned.

Bombs were reported dropped on "a concentration of shipping" at Cuxhaven, Germany, and on a convoy of ships off Den Helder, Holland.

The raids were said to have cost the British two planes.

[A Berlin communiqué said some British planes attempted to attack the German capital, but were forced away by vigorous defense before they could drop bombs.]

While the Air Ministry in London was announcing results of R. A. F. attacks, German raiders dodged defenders in the clouds to drop bombs on the London area today, following a night in which light and heavy Axis bombers scattered bombs over a wide area of Britain, ranging from the south coast to Scotland.

An early morning checkup showed that while damage was comparatively light, it was spread over more sections of England than for some time.

One bomb struck what was described as one of the most famous churches in London, where a number of women and children had sought refuge. There were some casualties, but the number was not immediately known.

The raiders came singly and in groups of two and three, lighting their way under a hazy moon with flares and showers of fire-bombs.

The Government said "a number of people were killed and injured" in the attacks on London, during which "a block of flats was hit and damage done to houses, shops, and other buildings."

Shortly before daybreak, German long-range guns on the French coast began pounding the Dover area across the windswept Channel. The explosions, continuing for more than two hours, rocked buildings.

Londoners, who have become familiar with the sound of German airplane motors, said there was a new sound overhead during the night, apparently indicating that Italian bombers participated in the attacks, which ranged across the Midlands, southern, southeastern and northeastern England, and west Scotland.

Several buildings crashed under a hail of bombs in a heavy Nazi attack late yesterday on Southampton. A row of office buildings was wrecked in another part of town, fatalities resulting when several small houses were hit.

U. S. Advice on Gold Hinted in Britain

LONDON, Nov. 7 (AP) — William Craven-Ellis, financier and conservative member of Parliament, gave notice today that he would ask Sir Kingsley Wood, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether he had discussed with United States Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau a proposal that Britain return to the gold standard.

He also will seek to learn what conclusions, if any, were reached.

The question will not be answered until the next session of the House of Commons, perhaps next week.

British Home Guard To Be Reorganized

LONDON, Nov. 7 (CP)—Reorganization of Britain's Home Guard of 1,700,000 men was reported by the British Broadcasting Corporation. All approved commanders will be commissioned and a suitable complement of warrant and non-commissioned ranks will bear traditional titles, B. B. C. said. It added that the Home Guard shortly will have rifles, automatic rifles and machine guns for 1,000,000 men.

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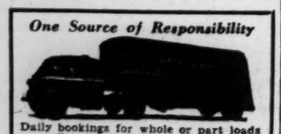
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Italians Push Forward In Advance on Greece

LONDON, Nov. 7 (AP) — A Reuter's (British News Agency) dispatch from Ankara, Turkey, said today that a number of German Nationals were leaving Turkey in connection with the arrest at Istanbul of several Turks on suspicion of espionage.

By the Associated Press

Italy's offensive against Greece moved forward again today.

The Greek High Command acknowledged that its Evzones, or mountain fighters, had been forced into a "slight" retreat along the Ionian Sea, on the Epirus or Kalamas front, in northwestern Greece, the opposite end of the line from Koritza in Albania, which the Greeks now dominate.

After eight days of marking time on the banks of the Kalamas River, constantly harassed by Greek artillery, planes and roving patrols, the Italian High Command reported today that the River had been crossed and left behind.

Meanwhile Greece's defenders today were consolidating their newly-won positions in the mountains dominating Koritza.

Reports from the northern front indicated that Koritza was completely at the mercy of Greek forces in command of the surrounding mountains.

Supply Lines Covered

Italian supply lines and airdromes were said to be covered by Greek artillery hidden high in the mountains.

Heavy artillery and aerial bombardment yesterday preceded the Italian Kalamas thrust. The extent of the Greek withdrawal was not disclosed.

The Kalamas River, roughly paralleling the border from 5 to 15 miles inside Greece, is one of the first natural barriers to the Italian coastal drive from Albania.

Greece turned out its own small air force, supported by British planes, to assail the advancing Italian columns.

Italian Strategy

Some observers thought that a successful Italian thrust along the coast, threatening Greek lines of supply deeper inland, might force abandonment of the Greeks' own salient now threatening Koritza, Italian invasion base 10 miles inside Albania.

Conversely, capture of Koritza, now dominated by Greek mountain artillery, 100 miles northeast of the Kalamas front, might possibly slow down or even halt the Italian coastal drive through a rear guard threat.

The Italians had concentrated a large number of motorized units and tanks in the Koritza valley while their planes fanned out to attack near-by Florina and surrounding villages. Yesterday's air raids were said to have been the heaviest of this Balkan war, marked by heavy casualties.

In return Greek and British airmen attacked Koritza and Argirocastron, also in Albania.

Rival Parties Both Claim Victory in Puerto Rico

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Nov. 6 (AP)—Both the Coalition and Popular Parties claimed a legislative majority today based on reports to party headquarters of the voting in yesterday's election.

Official reports still were lacking, however, from 26 of the 77 municipalities, including San Juan and other key cities. The election supervisor blamed this state of affairs on the failure of 50,000 election officials to follow instructions.

Greek Troops in Parade Attire

International

Mountaineer Divisions Withstand Italian Attack

These specially trained soldiers serve in the famous Evzone regiments. Of course they do not fight in these spectacular uniforms, and are a hardy type of soldier, well adapted to a guerrilla type of warfare where a few men in strategic positions in the mountain passes can hold back greatly superior forces of an enemy.

Britain, Countering Raids, Sinks Large Tanker

By the Associated Press

Britain sought to counter an apparent intensification of Germany's attacks on British shipping today by announcing bombing of concentrations of shipping at Cuxhaven, air attacks on a German convoy off Den Helder, the Netherlands, and the torpedoing of a "large enemy tanker."

The British bombing attacks were part of extensive R. A. F. raids on Germany and German-held territory yesterday. The tanker sinking announced today was carried out by the British submarine Taku Nov. 2 off a German-held French port.

Fresh German Claims

Germany today claimed new heavy air blows on British merchant shipping in the Atlantic and all around the British Isles, adding to the German High Command's claim yesterday that 7,162,200 tons of Allied merchant shipping had been sunk since war began—a rate which would be 25 per cent in excess of Germany's unrestricted submarine campaign of the World War.

The German High Command communiqué today stated that a convoy some 300 miles west of Ireland had been attacked by German warplanes, and three freighters of about 6,000 tons each heavily damaged.

South of the Orkney Islands, the High Command continued, a merchantman of 8,000 tons was hit amidships and sunk. Another freighter was bombed off Britain's east coast, another in the harbor of Kinloch Castle, on Scotland's west coast. German planes continued to lay mines in British harbors, the German communiqué declared.

Italian Subs Busy

German guns on the French coast were reported in Berlin to have joined in the fight to deplete Britain's fleet of food carriers, opening fire on the port of Dover and ship southeast of Dover. It was claimed that one ship was unable to proceed.

In Rome, the newspaper Il Popolo di Roma said yesterday that "some dozens" of Italian submarines, operating from an Atlantic base, are preying upon British shipping side by side with Germany's U-boats.

Without disclosing the location of the base, the newspaper declared Italian submarines had been stationed there for some time and "in long trips, have covered and menaced hundreds of miles of Atlantic waters."

Although British authorities gave out no information concerning reports that a German surface raider of the Admiral Graf Spee class had shelled British merchantmen in the mid-Atlantic, it was assumed in shipping circles that a search was being made by British naval craft.

Life Rafts Shelled

NASSAU, Bahamas (AP)—Two British seamen, who escaped from a shelled coal freighter and then survived 70 days of exposure and near-starvation in an open boat, told the Duke and Duchess of Windsor in a hospital here that two life rafts were machine-gunned by the German raider.

Roy Widdicombe and Robert Tapscott, apparently the only survivors among a crew of 40, said the 5,000-ton steamer Anglo Saxon, bound from South Wales to Brazil, was attacked Aug. 21 by an armed German raider presumed to be the "Weser" or "Wever."

The German craft, the sailors related, shelled the Anglo-Saxon, steamed closer and raked the decks with machine gun bullets. Seamen rushing to the lifeboats were mowed down, they said, and the captain was killed on the bridge.

They declared two rafts were launched but were promptly machine-gunned. Mr. Widdicombe and Mr. Tapscott said they and wounded men, managed to get away in the port gig and escaped observation as the Anglo Saxon sank.

Anti-War Hike Leader Arrested in India

WARDHA, India, Nov. 7 (AP)—Brahmadutt Rai Nirmal, who started an anti-war hike as a form of passive resistance to British authority in India, was arrested today.

Mr. Nirmal is considered the third nominee of Mohandas K. Gandhi to defy the British in a civil disobedience campaign. Vinova Bhave, the first, was sentenced Oct. 21 to three months' imprisonment.

Nazi-Vichy Accord Reported

VICHY, France, Nov. 7 (AP)—Informed sources said today that Vice-Premier Pierre Laval had signed a French-German economic accord in Paris last week, but that further progress in relations with the Reich awaited the result of Gen. Maxime Weygand's activities in Africa. General Weygand is in charge of all African military and political work on behalf of the Vichy Government.

The Air Minister, Gen. Jean Marie Bergeret, flew to Algeria recently to confer with General Weygand—shortly after the foreign press had quoted the latter as saying "France will not cede one inch of her colonial empire."

Diplomatic sources said the Germans had taken offense at this alleged declaration, which never has been published in France, and are reported to have threatened to break off further negotiations.

Today the Resident-General of Tunisia, Admiral Jean Esteva, arrived in Vichy and was reported to have given officials a pledge of both his own loyalty and that of the Moroccan Governor, Gen. Auguste Nogues. This was taken as refuting foreign reports that General Nogues had threatened to withdraw his allegiance to Vichy if Morocco was turned over to another nation.

M. Laval conferred today with the Chief of State, Marshal Philippe Petain, after Marshal Petain's return from a tour of southwestern France. Later the Vice-Premier returned to Paris for more negotiations with the Germans.

Japanese Protest Indo-China Moves

HONG KONG, Nov. 7 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Raishiro Sumita, chief of the Japanese Military Mission in French Indo-China, has made representations to Governor-General Jean Decoux concerning "increasing activity of anti-Japanese elements" in the Saigon area, a Domei (Japanese news agency) report from Hanoi said today.

M. DeCoux was said to have replied that Indo-China authorities were taking determined steps to control subversive activities.

Domei alleged that following the entrance of Japanese troops into Indo-China unfriendly Chinese, sympathizers of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's "Free French" forces, and certain "Anglo-American agents" had moved south to Saigon, where they "associated themselves with Jewish financiers and resumed activities prejudicial to the new order."

Sunshine Time Fits Californians Well Enough

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7 (AP)—Californians decided to continue setting their watches by the state's widely advertised sunshine, and defeated a daylight saving proposition by a vote of about two to one at Tuesday's election.

Nazis to Quit Greece?

BELGRADE, Nov. 7 (AP)—Trustworthy advices from Greece today said that all Germans in Greece had been advised by German diplomatic officials to leave the country at once.

This move was interpreted in neutral diplomatic quarters as indicating possibly that Germany foresees no early fulfillment of the expressed hope for a quick settlement of the conflict.

Sixty-one members of the German commercial service in Greece arrived here. They had left Athens with the Italian legation staff.

Train service between Greece and Germany, which are separated by the length of Yugoslavia, has been at a standstill since the Italian-Greek outbreak.

Neutral Yugoslavia took a stronger stand in the Balkan conflict with a government warning it would answer with "armed force" any repetition of attacks on Yugoslav territory—such as the bombing of Bitolj by unidentified foreign planes Nov. 5.

Meanwhile reports reaching here stated that the Italian air force had opened strong attacks on Greek forces in the Florina sector and inflicted heavy losses.

Florina was bombed several times. The Italians were reported to have destroyed substantially half the town and most of the Greek villages in that area. The number of casualties was reported high.

More than 30 heavy Italian bombers participated in the assault.

The Italian command, meanwhile, denied reports of advances of Greek troops into Albania, saying specifically that neither Koritza nor Bighlista had been captured by the Greeks.

In heavy fighting on the mountain of Morava and along the river Devol the Italians claimed to have repulsed several attempts to break through.

Army Head Quits

BELGRADE, Nov. 7 (AP)—Gen. Milan Neditch, Minister of War, has resigned because, informed persons said, he believed the Yugoslav Government had not taken a strong policy toward the bombing of Bitolj, in Southern Yugoslavia, by unidentified planes Nov. 5.

Although both Italy and Greece have disclaimed responsibility for the bombing, in which nine persons died, General Neditch was said to have insisted on strong countermeasures against this or any other attack on Yugoslav territory.

General Neditch was succeeded by Gen. Petar Pesitch, former Chief of the General Staff, and former War Minister in two previous cabinets.

New Deal Wins Elates Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — The victory of President Roosevelt in the United States elections has been received with general satisfaction in Canada. The pro-Roosevelt sentiment has been quite marked in this country and undoubtedly there was a feeling of relief in most Canadian homes when the word of the President's triumph became definite.

Canada was on the outside, particularly as far as the domestic issues were concerned, but the people were disturbed about possible dislocation and delay in American aid to Britain if there was a change in Administration. Canada felt a change would bring two months when industrial aid might slacken, and the two months were critical ones.

Doubts have also been removed from Canadian thought over any slackening in material aid or change in measures of joint defense of this continent.

In the Dominion, people have only a pretty sketchy idea of many of the United States domestic issues that have been debated. The New Deal, in all its ramifications, is imperfectly understood and the interest in it on this side of the line can be only academic. But in the heat of the contest with its international background, probably in some measure because of the very heat of the contest, Canadians saw how deep and sincere is the belief and confidence of the American people in the principles of democracy.

This faith seems to Canadians to be above party and to shine like a star in the world's extremely murky skies. They are strengthened in the hope that it may be the political Polaris to guide the distressed countries of the world to quiet, sane havens after the war is over.

CCC for Bahamas Studied by Windsor

NASSAU, Bahamas, Nov. 7 (AP)—The Duke of Windsor, interested in seeing whether the principles of the United States Civilian Conservation Corps could be applied to backward communities in this British colony, plans to leave Saturday on an inspection visit to several out-islands.

The Duchess will accompany the Royal Governor on the six-day trip to Harbour, Eleuthera, Exuma, and Spanish Wells Islands.

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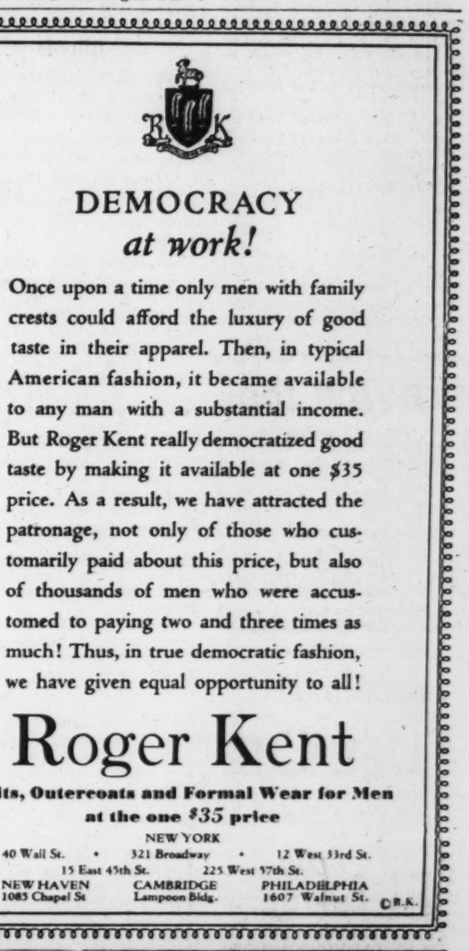
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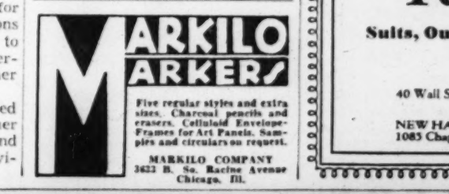
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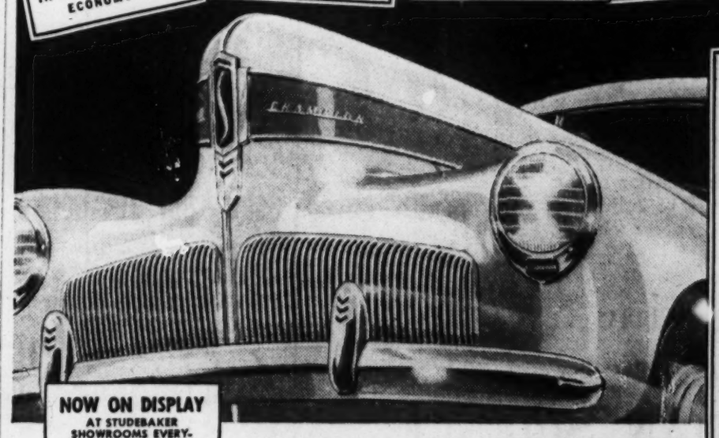

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Many State Contests Yet to Be Decided

In addition to the presidential vote in the various States, there are many interesting contests near decision or decided in the gubernatorial, senatorial, congressional, and various state races. The high lights of some of these contests, as reported by the Associated Press, follow:

Iowa

Henry Agard Wallace had become the first resident Iowan in history to be elected Vice-President of the United States, but his home state gave its electoral votes to his rival party.

While the Nation was giving the Democratic Roosevelt - Wallace Ticket a onesided Electoral College victory, Iowa went to the Willkie-McNary combination by 50,000 votes in the unofficial tabulations.

With nine of the State's 2,453 precincts still out, the Iowa count was:

Willkie 622,737, Roosevelt 572,655.

Meanwhile, Republican Governor George A. Wilson won a second term in the statehouse, vanquishing John K. Valentine, his Democratic opponent, by more than 65,000 votes in the unofficial returns.

The triumphant Republicans also captured at least seven of the State's nine congressional seats and elected the entire State ticket by comfortable margins.

Indiana

An outpouring of Republican votes in Indiana gave Wendell L. Willkie his native State's 14 electoral votes, unseated Senator Sherman Minton and gained one seat in the House, but the Democrats held onto the Governorship.

Willkie overhauled President Roosevelt, given an early lead by industrial areas, and a tabulation of returns from 3,842 of 3,898 precincts put the Republican presidential nominee ahead more than 20,000 votes.

Raymond E. Willis, Angola publisher, was almost 15,000 votes ahead of Senator Minton, Democratic Senate whip, with only 98 precincts missing.

Eleven of the 12 members of the National House retained their seats, but virtually complete returns from the Ninth District gave Earl Wilson, Vallonia school teacher, victory over Representative Eugene B. Crowe, Bedford Democrat. This gain of a seat gives the G. O. P. eight and the Democrats four.

The Republicans apparently swept the minor State offices as well, but the present Democratic Lieutenant Governor, Henry F. Schricker, of Knox, had nearly a 12,000 lead with 74 precincts unreported in the gubernatorial race.

Illinois

Although his margin was narrower than in 1932 and 1936, President Roosevelt scored a victory in Illinois against a tide of Republican votes that carried a new Governor and United States Senator into office and gave the Republicans six more seats in Congress.

The Republicans appeared also to have captured four other major state offices, losing only the office of Secretary of State, and on the basis of incomplete and unofficial returns apparently had won control of the State Senate.

With only 39 of the State's 8,378 precincts missing, the President's plurality over Wendell L. Willkie was 93,763 votes.

A comparison of Roosevelt's vote with that of other candidates participating in the election showed that he had been unable to win as many State-wide votes as Dwight H. Green, the successful Republican candidate for Governor, who had polled 2,176,186, compared with 2,130,194 for the President in virtually the same number of precincts.

In Cook County, State's Attorney Thomas J. Courtney led the Democratic ticket.

The United States Senate race was the tightest with Republican C. Wayland Brooks pulling into the lead shortly after noon yesterday. A late upsurge of Brooks ballots in the Chicago suburban area gave him a margin of 14,321 votes over Senator James M. Slattery, with only 11 precincts unreported.

Slattery appealed to County Judge Edmund K. Jarecki, who has charge of the election machinery, to impound the ballots in the suburban districts where Brooks scored his decisive spurt. Slattery was appointed to the Senate in April, 1939, following the pashing of Senator J. Hamilton Lewis.

The vote for Governor-elect Green, Chicago attorney, was the highest ever given a Republican candidate in Illinois. It eclipsed the 1,769,141 votes in the 1928 presidential election for Herbert Hoover.

For the first time in Illinois political history, the gubernatorial and presidential races were not won by candidates of the same party.

Missouri

Complete, unofficial returns from the 4,479 precincts in Missouri last night gave Forrest C. Donnell, the Republican nominee for Governor, a lead of 3,817 votes in his history-making race with Democrat Lawrence E. McDaniel.

In a garrison finish, reversing the State's Democratic trend, Mr. Donnell apparently was elected, accumulating a total of 904,408 votes to 900,591 for Mr. McDaniel.

However, absentee ballots have not yet been counted, but usually they fall in step with the vote in the counties where they are cast. There were 7,836 absentee ballots in 1936.

Mr. McDaniel had the support of the St. Louis city administration of Mayor Bernard F. Dickmann, and Republican cries of "machine control" seemingly were a factor in deciding the tight race.

Except for Mr. McDaniel, Missouri went Democratic on its statewide ticket, from President Roosevelt down through Senator, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Auditor, State Treasurer, Attorney General and Judge of the State Supreme Court.

Mr. Roosevelt's margin of 100,000 over Wendell Willkie was skimpy compared with his 400,000-vote landslide in 1932 and 1936. Senator Harry S. Truman had to be content with a victory by even less—50,000 votes—over Manvel H. Davis of Kansas City.

The Republicans tripled their membership in the House of Representatives. Dewey Short was reelected and two G. O. P. newcomers—Phil A. Benett of Springfield and Walter Ploeser of St. Louis—won out over Democratic incumbents Reuben T. Wood and C. Arthur Anderson, respectively.

Michigan

A few thousand uncounted ballots today still obscured Michigan's choice for President.

With three of the State's 3,632 precincts unreported, the vote from Tuesday's election stood:

President Roosevelt, 1,025,774.

Wendell L. Willkie, 1,028,087.

Politicians meanwhile studied results of a record-breaking vote in which Gov. Luren D. Dickinson was refused a second term, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg was returned to the Senate for a third term and state offices were split between Republicans and Democrats.

The more than 2,000,000 votes cast surpassed the State's previous record of 1,805,000, set in 1936.

Murray D. Van Wagoner, Democratic State Highway Commissioner, defeated Governor Dickinson, critic of liquor and "high life" and a veteran Republican campaigner. With 147 precincts unreported, Van Wagoner led by 1,022,959 to 894,125.

Senator Vandenberg, Republican and bitter New Deal foe, had a close race with Frank FitzGerald, Detroit attorney and a newcomer in Democratic ranks, but late returns increased the Senator's margin. With 160 precincts uncounted, he led by 986,512 to 892,898.

North Dakota

Former Gov. William Langer, Republican, drew into a commanding lead in the race for United States Senator over Representative William Lemke, Independent, and Charles J. Vogel, Democrat, as all but 172 of the State's 2,262 precincts were tabulated.

At that stage, Langer had 91,429 votes, or a lead of 4,494 over Lemke who had 86,928 while Vogel received 64,998.

Langer trailed at the outset in third place, moved up to second place midway in the tabulation, and forged in front only after 1,730 precincts had been tabulated.

Wendell Willkie kept adding to his lead over President Roosevelt. With 1,757 precincts in, Willkie received 125,698 votes to 101,215 for Roosevelt.

Democratic Governor John Moses was piling up a huge lead for re-election over his Republican opponent, Jack Patterson.

Ohio

Ohio gave President Roosevelt its 26 electoral votes but re-elected Republican Gov. John W. Bricker by a record-shattering majority and sent Harold H. Burton, Republican Mayor of Cleveland, to the United States Senate.

Populous industrial areas boosted Mr. Roosevelt's total today to 1,713,551 in 8,591 of 8,675 precincts, against 1,564,313 for Wendell L. Willkie, Republican presidential nominee, who carried agricultural areas by some 100,000 votes. Mr. Roosevelt's lead of nearly 150,000 votes compares with an Ohio 1936 majority of more than 620,000.

Governor Bricker led former Gov. Martin L. Davey in 8,286 of 8,675 precincts by a vote of 1,703,965 to 1,393,118.

Governor Bricker's majority of more than 310,000 was the greatest in the State's gubernatorial history. He is the first Republican Governor of Ohio to win re-election in 40 years.

Mayor Burton, who will succeed Senator Vic Donahey, veteran Democrat who did not seek re-election, paced his Democratic opponent, former Representative John McSweeney, by nearly 114,000 votes in 8,286 of 8,675 precincts. The count: Burton 1,499,663; McSweeney 1,385,685.

Separation of the State and national ballots, sponsored by Governor Bricker, apparently contributed to his victory over Davey, who sought a third term. Riding the Roosevelt wave, Davey defeated Governor Bricker in 1936 by 126,688 votes.

Democrats succeeded, however, in cracking Republican domination of Ohio's congressional delegation. They unseated four Republicans as each party captured 12 seats.

Wisconsin

Citizens of Wisconsin proved to the nation that they were exponents of rugged individualism in electing a Democrat, a Progressive and a Republican to major offices Tuesday.

President Roosevelt, Senator Robert M. La Follette (Prog.) and Republican Governor Julius Heil were all returned to office, but it was the first time that all three were before the electorate in the same election.

The third-term President captured the State's 12 electoral votes after a see-saw battle with Wendell L. Willkie. Senator La Follette continued the family tradition of representing the State in the Senate since 1906 in the hardest political battle of his career against Fred H. Clausen. Governor Heil succeeded in holding the State's highest office against the determined supporters of Progressive Orland S. Loomis.

In the congressional race, five Republicans and one Progressive were returned to Washington and Representative John J. Schaefer, Republican, was retired by Democrat Thaddeus Wasielewski. Two Progressives and one Republican are leading in three close races where returns are not complete enough definitely to determine the winner.

The Popular Vote

By the Associated Press

Latest returns on the popular vote, cast in Tuesday's election, are contained in the following tabulation. The figures are not as yet complete in a number of the southern and western States. For purposes of comparison, the complete popular vote for the two major parties in 1932 and 1936 is given on the left.

1932		1936			1940	
Roosevelt	Hoover	Roosevelt	Landon	State	Roosevelt	Willkie
208,000	35,000	149,023	22,960	Alabama	179,589	27,651
79,000	36,000	83,256	32,326	Arizona	77,212	41,833
190,000	28,000	74,042	16,291	Arkansas	102,805	26,495
1,324,000	848,000	1,391,882	656,056	California	1,750,876	1,240,231
251,000	190,000	209,911	135,339	Colorado	198,675	212,435
282,000	288,000	381,374	278,110	Connecticut	417,858	361,869
54,000	57,000	69,966	54,409	Delaware	74,387	63,059
206,000	69,000	213,219	68,530	Florida	338,847	121,033
234,000	20,000	243,880	34,533	Georgia	240,734	41,482
109,000	71,000	120,098	64,760	Idaho	117,201	99,490
1,882,000	1,433,000	2,254,511	1,536,785	Illinois	2,130,194	2,036,431
862,000	677,000	902,369	666,769	Indiana	875,115	989,047
598,000	414,000	579,096	457,699	Iowa	572,655	622,737
424,000	349,000	419,789	366,970	Kansas	348,974	465,599
581,000	395,000	470,295	325,279	Kentucky	481,550	350,222
249,000	19,000	73,625	7,545	Louisiana	186,171	29,542
129,000	167,000	124,593	166,969	Maine	154,774	163,928
314,000	184,000	387,125	229,125	Maryland	364,168	250,362
800,000	737,000	941,701	769,214	Massachusetts	1,052,678	916,411
872,000	740,000	965,964	669,838	Michigan	1,025,774	1,028,087
601,000	364,000	539,148	275,153	Minnesota	622,032	583,536
140,000	5,000	21,683	713	Mississippi	100,825	4,737
1,025,000	565,000	1,098,090	687,756	Missouri	946,125	856,531
127,000	78,000	79,531	29,042	Montana	109,130	73,379
359,000	201,000	336,265	238,324	Nebraska	256,761	341,863
29,000	13,000	20,307	8,119	Nevada	31,567	20,946
101,000	104,000	106,221	103,626	New Hampshire	125,625	109,992
807,000	776,000	1,081,972	714,928	New Jersey	1,014,978	947,638
95,000	54,000	90,757	51,377	New Mexico	105,031	82,754
2,535,000	1,938,000	3,257,349	2,149,033	New York	3,262,273	3,029,180
498,000	208,000	564,541	132,695	North Carolina	575,072	182,706
178,000	72,000	65,877	30,527	North Dakota	113,909	144,635
1,302,000	1,228,000	1,764,959	1,128,507	Ohio	1,723,864	1,578,771
516,000	188,000	416,830	200,291	Oklahoma	468,397	342,672
214,000	136,000	154,080	78,623	Oregon	229,819	202,715
1,296,000	1,454,000	2,324,934	1,681,323	Pennsylvania	2,168,693	1,884,847
147,000	115,000	166,667	124,816	Rhode Island	181,881	138,432
102,000	2,000	83,987	1,346	South Carolina	85,077	4,193
183,000	99,000	155,204	119,645	South Dakota	114,623	159,370
260,000	127,000	308,312	131,510	Tennessee	323,710	150,531
760,000	98,000	420,484	57,212	Texas	682,173	162,755
117,000	85,000	143,659	63,912	Utah	153,434	93,006
56,000	79,000	62,149	80,960	Vermont	64,244	78,335
204,000	90,000	233,391	96,723	Virginia	236,512	109,682
353,000	209,000	254,962	121,133	Washington	349,869	244,057
405,000	331,000	429,849	277,086	West Virginia	483,566	360,769
707,000	348,000	754,532	360,876	Wisconsin	693,017	672,343
54,000	40,000	45,675	28,646	Wyoming	58,262	51,998
22,821,857	15,761,841	24,935,134	15,533,410	Totals	25,974,912	21,615,431

Senators

By the Associated Press

Members of the United States Senate who apparently have been elected or returned by this election follow.

Key: Asterisk (*) means reelected; Democratic (D); Republican (R); Progressive (P); Farmer-Labor (FL); and Independent (I).

(For term ending Jan. 3, 1947, except where noted.)

Arizona: Ernest W. McFarland (D)
California: Hiram Johnson (R,D&P)*
Connecticut: Francis T. Maloney (D)*
Delaware: James M. Tunnell, Sr. (D)
Florida: Charles O. Andrews (D)*
Idaho: (For term ending Jan. 3, 1943) John Thomas (R)*
Illinois: (For term ending Jan. 3, 1943) C. Wayland Brooks (R)
Indiana: Raymond E. Willis (R)
Kentucky: (For term ending Jan. 3, 1943) Albert B. Chandler (D)*
Maine: (Elected Sept. 9, 1940) Ralph O. Brewster (R)
Maryland: George L. Radcliffe (D)*
Massachusetts: David I. Walsh (D)*
Michigan: Arthur H. Vandenberg (R)*
Minnesota: Henrik Shipstead (R)* (ex-F-L)
Mississippi: Theodore G. Bilbo (D)*
Missouri: Harry S. Truman (D)*
Montana: Burton K. Wheeler (D)*
Nebraska: Hugh A. Butler (R)
Nevada: Key Pittman (D)*
New Jersey: W. Warren Barbour (R)*
New Mexico: Dennis Chavez (D)*
New York: James M. Mead (D&A-L)*
North Dakota: William Langer (R)
Ohio: Harold Hitz Burton (R)
Pennsylvania: Joseph F. Guffey (D)*
Rhode Island: Peter G. Gerry (D)*
Tennessee: Kenneth McKellar (D)*
Texas: Tom Connally (D)*
Utah: Abe Murdock (D)
Vermont: (Regular term ending Jan. 3, 1947) Warren R. Austin (R)* (Unexpired term ending Jan. 3, 1945) George D. Aiken (R)
Virginia: Harry F. Byrd (D)*
Washington: Mon C. Wallgren (D)
West Virginia: Harley M. Kilgore (D)
Wisconsin: Robert M. La Follette (P)*
Wyoming: Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D)*

Wallace's Mother: 'Oh, the Poor Boy'

DES MOINES, Iowa (AP)—Mrs. Henry C. Wallace, mother of the Vice-President-elect of the United States, looks upon her son's latest success as "a lot of work for the youngster."

The widow of Henry C. Wallace, President Harding's Secretary of Agriculture, said in an interview that she was "numb" over Tuesday's outcome at the polls.

Speculating on whether campaign speeches had not "unnecessarily sapped considerable vitality" out of the candidates, she said: "I wonder what he's going to do to amuse himself, now that he won't have to make speeches."

Remembering that her son will preside over the United States Senate during his term of office, she exclaimed: "Oh, the poor boy."

As for the chance that he might some day become President, she commented with a smile: "We'll let that wait for the future."

Roosevelt Son Starts Training With Marines

LOS ANGELES (AP)—James Roosevelt, the President's eldest son, and W. S. Van Dyke, II, movie director, lead 580 Marine reserves to San Diego to begin military training.

James Roosevelt is a captain in the Twenty-Second Artillery Battalion which Major Van Dyke commands. Currently he is producing slot-machine movies but said he would relinquish his duties to an associate until his term of duty is completed.

House Feminine Bloc Gains One; Re-elects Six Regulars

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—The woman with experience came out on top in Tuesday's congressional elections.

Final tabulations give seats in the Lower House to seven women, six of them incumbents and the seventh, Miss Jeannette Rankin, who first served in Congress 22 years ago. All of the present women members of Congress who ran this time were re-elected.

Here are thumbnail sketches of the members of the "feminine bloc":

Mrs. Mary T. Norton (D) of New Jersey, Dean of the women in Congress; elected for ninth consecutive term; political "buddy" of Mayor Frank Hague, of Jersey City; has been "Mayor" of Washington as head of the House District Committee, and mothered the Wage-Hour Law in her present position as Chairman of the House Labor Committee.

Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts, elected for eighth full term; special friend of the veteran and the New England shoe and textile manufacturer; vocal member of the important House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mrs. Caroline O'Day (D), of New York: entering fourth term, after defeating a Republican woman nominee each time; close friend of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt; a "conscientious objector to war," she voted against conscription; sponsor of various social welfare measures.

Miss Jessie Sumner (R), of Illinois: elected to second term from downstate Illinois; entered Congress from a county judgeship; quick-witted antagonist of the New Deal, usually hewing to the party lines.

Mrs. Frances P. Bolton (R), of Ohio: entered Congress last February to fill unexpired term of her husband; has now won her first regular election; a woman of wealth, she became interested in social welfare through philanthropic work in Cleveland.

Mrs. Margaret Chase Smith (R), of Maine: elected in September from Skowhegan, Maine, the town where she was born, after filling unexpired term of her husband; had been her husband's secretary; campaign trick was to send hundreds of copies of Department of Agriculture yearbook to barbershops and public places in her district.

Miss Jeanette Rankin (R), of Montana: like Mrs. O'Day, an opponent of military training and an advocate of absolute neutrality. As first woman member of Congress in 1917-1918, she voted against entrance of the United States into the World War; has kept abreast of Washington as a lobbyist for the National Council for the Prevention of War.

Eire Bars Ports to Britain

Continued from Page 1

mount aim. In this view they have the support of a great majority of their people. In fact, it is the belief that the southern Irish probably would resort to force in opposing any co-operation in the British war effort, which keeps some of Eire's political leaders from modifying their own neutral views.

Therefore, so long as Eire insists on strict neutrality, an Anglo-Irish agreement on defense seems to be out of the question. It is suggested in some circles that the present extent of Anglo-American co-operation for defense—the leasing by the United States of bases on British territory—sets a precedent for Eire.

However, it is pointed out that the situations are hardly comparable in the light of the proximity of Eire to the theater of war and in consideration of the fact that Eire is a small, weak country which believes it would be immediately attacked by Germany if it aided Britain while the United States is an immensely powerful Nation upon which the Germans are, as yet, far from being in a position to launch an attack.

Hint of Pressure

Dublin's reported annoyance at the new turn in Anglo-Irish relations is due partly to the fact that whenever Mr. Churchill expresses himself freely on the ports question there is a veiled hint of what Britain might do by pressure or even by force which the Eire Government resents.

Mr. Churchill, it is remembered, strongly opposed handing back the control of the ports to Eire under the 1938 agreement. His latest pronouncement has been an unwelcome reminder to Dublin that in the event of British shipping losses becoming desperate, the British Prime Minister might take drastic action to secure Irish bases from which action the British people on the whole would not deter him.

Another section of British opinion, however, would deplore any jeopardizing of the present greatly improved Anglo-Irish relations. Their faith is pinned to other means of defeating the U-boats.

It seems that a change of Eire's thought regarding Britain alone can solve the problem of ports and there are many here who believe that the United States could render Britain valuable service in this connection.

'Dangerous Talk'

DUBLIN, Nov. 7 (AP)—The Irish Times, under the editorial heading "Dangerous Talk," criticized Prime Minister Winston Churchill's statement in the British House of Commons regarding the use of neutral ports in Eire.

[Churchill declared Nov. 5 that inability to use Irish ports constituted a "grievous load" upon the British Navy in its fight against the German U-boat blockade of England.]

"We deprecate the loose talk concerning Ireland which occasionally creeps into the proceedings of the British Parliament," the editorial said.

The Irish people, it continued, "have indorsed the policy of neutrality pursued by the Irish Government, and they are prepared to abide by it."

"We are satisfied," the newspaper added, "that all talk of refuelling submarines from the depots on the Irish coast is mere moonshine."

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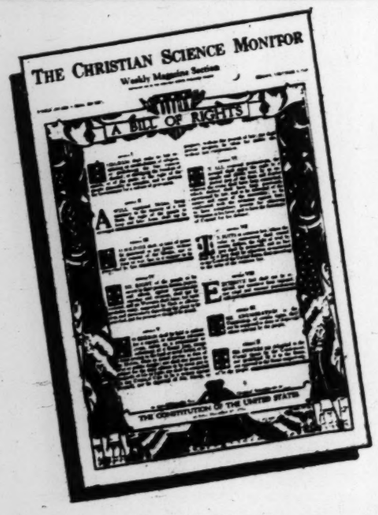

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New York Republicans Gain Five Seats in Legislature

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—Republican control in the State Legislature was strengthened in Tuesday's election by net gains of three seats in the Senate, where its 1940 27-vote majority had given it only one vote to spare over the constitutional number, and two in the Assembly. This will make the new lineup for the next two years, now the tenure in both Houses, 30 Republicans and 21 Democrats in the Senate, and 88 Republicans and 62 Democrats in the Assembly.

The legislative gain is in accord with Republican tradition in the State where they have been able to make control of the Legislature their New York political specialty for nearly 40 years, while Democratic Governors were returned term after term.

Among the veteran Democratic lawmakers to fall by the 1940 wayside were John T. McCall, Rae L. Egbert, and Joseph D. Nunan, all of New York City, whose Republican successors are Charles Muzzicato, Robert E. Johnson and Seymour Halpern, respectively.

Prominent Among Winners

Prominent among the Republican legislators re-elected in the city were Abbot Low Moffat, Chairman of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee, and Senator Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., who had faced a particularly hard fight. Democrat Robert F. Wagner, Jr., son of the New Deal United States Senator, was returned to the Assembly by his Manhattan district, and the Senate and Assembly Democratic leaders, John J. Dunnigan and Irwin Steingut, respectively, had easy going in their New York City bailiwicks, as did the Republican leaders upstate. The latter are Joe R. Hanley, of Perry, Senate Majority Leader; Oswald D. Heck, of Schenectady, Speaker of the Assembly, and Irving M. Ives, of Chenango County, Assembly Majority Leader.

The Republican gain in the Legislature was less than had been expected in an election for which this leadership had predicted that its ticket would go down to the New York City line with an unprecedented plurality, which had been figured up to 750,000. The actual lead, with 14 election districts still missing, was 478,099, or 233,093 less than the 729,836 which the city gave the Democrats.

What happened to cut the upstate Republican showing nearly in half has yet to be explained, since the party vote was not even up to mark in the strong rural districts where Republicanism is a tradition. One factor may have been the big stay-at-home vote of more than 500,000 among the 3,055,769 up-staters who voted, as against the 3,571,376 who registered. In New York City, only 105,363 failed to exercise their franchise out of the 3,388,741 registered.

Presidential Vote Close

Meanwhile, as the Roosevelt plurality in New York narrowed to 233,093 in the closest Presidential election in the State since 1928 when Herbert Hoover led the Alfred E. Smith vote by only 111,000, the strong role of labor in the New Deal outcome was again apparent both up-state and down. With no separate tabulations of its up-state vote available, the American Labor Party had furnished more than the President's margin of victory in 317,846 votes in New York City.

The intensive activity by both branches of organized labor in the up-state industrial cities concededly today was a force in holding the Willkie plurality in this area under the half million mark.

What happened to the Communist vote in the State was a question mark today—whether it went to the Republican column, as the New Dealers charged it intended, or whether this element abstained from voting, particularly in the Presidential battle, as a protest against the ruling of its name off the ballot in this State.

The Socialist count in New York for Norman Thomas in his fourth consecutive standard-bearing for President was 12,150, and that for the Prohibition Party, whose candidate was Roger W. Babson, Massachusetts economist, 1,346.

Electoral Votes To Be by Mail

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP)—After all the vote-counting, the Electoral College turned out today to be a correspondence school.

The only sessions will be held Dec. 16 in the various state capitals, and the 531 electors will send their votes to Washington by registered mail. Congress will tabulate the letters on Jan. 6, and on Jan. 20 Mr. Roosevelt actually will be sworn in for his third term.

The Electoral College used to get a trip to Washington after bygone eelctions, but in 1934 Congress decided its duties were too routine to warrant the fare.

All States to Roosevelt Visited in Defense Plan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP)—President Roosevelt visited defense industries in 11 states before the election. Returns indicate that he carried every one of those states.

They were Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire.

Roosevelt's Re-election Brings Salary Rise to 50

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—Walter J. Black, publishing house president, said yesterday that as a result of the Roosevelt re-election, he would give a 10 per cent salary increase to each of his 50 employees.

"I'm tired of the way businessmen talk and act about Franklin Roosevelt when most of them have thriven under him just as I have," he said.

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Chinatown Votes the American Way

Wide World

Queue of San Francisco Residents Waiting to Express Choice

Voting records were set in San Francisco's Chinatown Tuesday, even as in cities and towns throughout the United States. Here a number of citizens await their turns at a polling place to express an Oriental view on the issues of the day.

Gain by G.O.P. Of One Seen In Governorships

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP)—Vote totals pointed today to a possible net Republican gain of one Governorship as late tabulations of Tuesday's record balloting showed a shift in party control of ten State Administrations, with only two of 33 gubernatorial races still in doubt.

Republicans marked up five victories in previous Democratic territory—Delaware, Illinois, Missouri, Montana, and Nebraska—in electing 14 governors Tuesday. They also won in Maine in September to bring this year's total to 15.

Democrats took four governorships—Connecticut, Idaho, Michigan, and Rhode Island—away from the opposing party in electing 17 State executives.

In addition, a Democrat, William H. Burke, appeared to have unseated Gov. Payne H. Ratner, Kansas Republican.

With only one of 2734 state precincts unreported, Mr. Burke had an unofficial count of 417,828 votes and Mr. Ratner 416,106.

In Washington Arthur B. Langlie, Republican, had a lead of 3,622 votes over former Senator Clarence C. Dill, Democrat, but 78 precincts were still to be heard from and there were an estimated 23,000 absentee votes to be counted next week. Previously, the State had a Democratic administration."

Democrats Elected

Georgia—Eugene Talmadge.
Tennessee—Prentice Cooper.*
Arkansas—Homer M. Adkins.
Connecticut—Robert A. Hurley.
West Virginia—Matthew M. Neely.
North Carolina—Joseph M. Broughton.
Rhode Island—J. Howard McGrath.
Florida—Spessard L. Holland.
Texas—W. Lee O'Daniel.*
New Jersey—Charles Edison.
Michigan—Murray D. Van Wagoner.
North Dakota—John Moses.*
Arizona—Sidnel P. Osborn.
New Mexico—John E. Miles.*
Idaho—Chase A. Clark.
Utah—Herbert B. Maw.
Indiana—Henry F. Schricker.

Republicans Elected

Maine (Sept.)—Sumner Sewall.
Vermont—William H. Wills.
Illinois—Dwight H. Green.
Iowa—George A. Wilson.*
South Dakota—Harlan J. Bushfield.*
Ohio—John W. Bricker.*
Nebraska—Dwight Griswold.
New Hampshire—Robert O. Blood.
Minnesota—Harold E. Stassen.*
Massachusetts—Leverett Saltonstall.*
Wisconsin—Julius P. Heil.*
Delaware—Walter W. Bacon.
Colorado—Ralph Carr.*
Missouri—Forrest C. Donnell.
Montana—Sam C. Ford.

* Incumbent.

Lufkin Ballots Run Out, Auditor Takes Little Trip

LUFKIN, Texas, Nov. 7 (AP)—Four hundred Lufkin voters didn't get to ballot Tuesday.

County Auditor Amos Courtney hadn't obtained enough ballots to go around.

"I thought I ordered plenty—two thousand more than the last election," he explained.

But they really voted in Angelina County. By late afternoon the ballots were running low. By the time many working persons hurried to the booths there was none. Hurried trips around the county's polling booths failed to produce any extra ballots.

Auditor Courtney's office said he had left town for a visit of several days.

Legalizing of Gambling Loses Out in Oregon

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 7 (AP)—A proposed constitutional amendment to legalize pinball games, punchboards, bingo games and other forms of gambling in Oregon was defeated almost 2 to 1 in Tuesday's election.

Retains None of Earnings, Mrs. Roosevelt Tells Press

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—With election charges beginning to cool, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt today disclosed that while she has made a "great deal of money" since 1932, her principal has not been increased by "one cent."

The statement as to her financial status was the first Mrs. Roosevelt has made since her gifts to charity were the center of an income tax dispute a few years ago.

"There seems to be an impression that through these seven years I have made an enormous amount of money," she told her press conference. "It is true I have made a good deal of money, but I have not one cent more principal than I had in 1932 nor have I made new investments."

"None of my family has profited by anything I have made," she added.

In addition to giving money to organized charities, Mrs. Roosevelt disclosed she had made a large number of small loans to people to start new businesses and has employed certain people whom she could do without. Some of the loans may be paid back; others may not, she explained. She charges no interest and takes no notes.

"I have used the money I have made entirely for circulation purposes," Mrs. Roosevelt declared.

The President's wife is scheduled to depart tonight on a new lecture tour to Ohio, Illinois, and Michigan. Her fee is approximately $1,000 a lecture, including expenses.

Because of war conditions and the feeling that it might be embarrassing for members of the Diplomatic Corps, the White House diplomatic reception, usually the most colorful event of the official social season, has been canceled this year, Mrs. Roosevelt announced.

The White House, closed to visitors since early summer ostensibly for a new coat of paint, will be reopened tomorrow, the President's wife announced.

Willkie Nicks Record Of Bandwagon States

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP)—Memo for future reference in 1944:

Four States that always picked the presidential winner since the turn of the century ran true to form Tuesday. Ohio, Wyoming, Idaho and Missouri all wound up in the Roosevelt column.

Two formerly infallible States, however, backed the wrong man this time. The Kansas record, dating back to 1896, was broken when the State went for Willkie. North Dakota, on every ballot bandwagon since 1892, missed the 1940 ride by going Republican.

New Mexico and Arizona have the unique record of being the only States which have never given electoral votes to anyone by a victor. However, they were not admitted to the Union until 1912.

Pennsylvanians In Election Probe

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7 (AP)—A Federal Grand Jury, convened early to investigate alleged violations of election laws in Pennsylvania, called in for questioning today leaders of both major parties in the Commonwealth.

Summoned among others to appear before the jury today were Joseph N. Pew, wealthy Republican leader; Republican State Chairman James T. Torrance; Meredith Meyers, Democratic State Chairman; Jay Cooke, unsuccessful Republican candidate for United States Senator; William Harman, President of the Associated Willkie Clubs of Pennsylvania; Philadelphia Democratic Chairman, John B. Kelly and Albert H. Lander, State Chairman of Republicans for Roosevelt. All were requested to bring records of party finances.

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House and Senate Hold Brief Sessions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—The Senate had a three-minute session today and recessed at 12:03. The House had a six-minute session and recessed at 12:06. Next week Congress will decide on its future course of action and determine whether it will adjourn sine die, or continue its present skeleton meetings until the new 77th Congress, elected Tuesday, takes over.

Meanwhile observers took stock of the present situation, with some congressional elections still in doubt. It is obvious that Mr. Roosevelt will still have plenty of opposition on Capitol Hill. The Republicans have gained fives seats in the Senate as a small salvage from the third Roosevelt landslide. One of these seats merely represents the switch of a previous Farmer-Labor member, Henrik Shipstead of Minnesota, to the regular Republican ranks. With the demise of Ernest Lundeen, the other Farmer-Labor Party member, this party now disappears from the Senate. The only two independents left are Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., who triumphed after the closest sort of a race in Wisconsin, on the Progressive ticket, and George W. Norris, who records himself as an "independent" and who was not up for re-election this year.

On the House side Mr. Roosevelt will still face strong opposition according to the make-up of the new Congress. The Democrats increased their strength, and with five contests still to be heard from, had made a net gain of five votes, which means a majority of about 100 votes in a membership of 435.

But the Republican opposition has shown its cohesive quality in the past and above all, it has time after time united with conservative anti-New Deal Democrats, giving the President effective opposition and acting as a brake on many of his policies.

Looked at by and large there is less change in Congress after this Presidential election than there has been for years. It is practically the same body and much the same line-up as existed after the 1938 Congressional election, in which the Republicans captured 80 seats.

For practical purposes there are really three large groups in the House, none of them holding a majority. There is the powerful New Deal group, which supports the President's policies at all points. It does not control the House.

Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas, and other high party leaders from the South support the President's hands whatever they may think privately, but this does not extend to most of the conservative Democratic group, which controls important committees. This is the second major element in Congress and frequently holds the balance of power.

The dividing line with the New Dealers is nebulous, and shifts from bill to bill. It may work more closely with President Roosevelt for a while, however, now that he has got a new mandate from the public.

The third group, of course, is the Republicans. Their opposition has been unshakable. It has extended under minority leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr., even to such things as the draft, and to certain defense measures which Wendell L. Willkie, on the other hand, supported. Whether the Republicans will be chastened by Mr. Willkie's defeat remains to be seen. Most observers doubt it. The feeling of many Republicans is that the duty of an opposition is to oppose.

Republican politicians privately question whether the Willkie liberal influence will have much effect on minority party strategy.

Mr. Roosevelt's isolationist critic, Representative Hamilton Fish (R), has been re-elected from New York. To the senate, Illinois has sent C. Wayland Brooks, known as "Curly," who demanded an anti-war plank at the Republican convention at Philadelphia and made an isolationist campaign. Half a dozen other prominent critics of Mr. Roosevelt's foreign policies, Republican and Democrat alike, have been re-elected in the senate. Mr. Roosevelt will have no rubber-stamp Congress.

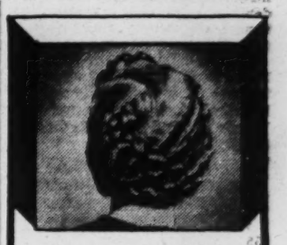
Pledge and Work Deter Air Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Berths in the Federal civilian pilot training program in Portland have gone begging this fall partly because of the inclusion in new application forms of a pledge that trainees will enter military service when and if needed.

Participating schools in the city have not yet reached their fall quota of 50 primary and 30 advanced students. Civilian instructors in charge lay blame for the reluctance of applicants upon the military pledge.

Participating schools report that the military pledge is not the only brake on the Portland civilian pilot training program. Ground school co-ordinators report that many applicants have refused to enroll after inspecting the heavy study.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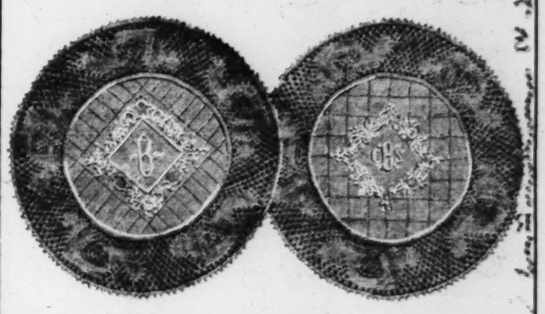
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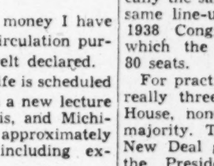
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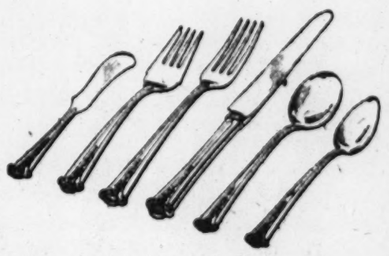
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Harvard Hopes Against Pennsylvania Saturday Rest in Stubborn Defensive Play

Quakers Have the Offense To Defeat Crimson Eleven

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It is a perfectly natural question—what chance has Harvard against Pennsylvania this Saturday? The answer is simple—none.

The football team from the Quaker district has man-power and finesse against Harvard's one requisite at this time—a stubborn and courageous aggregation. Defensively the Crimson will resist well so long as the first-stringers are available.

Offensively the Harlow-coached charges have little to offer and in the opinion of Dick Harlow, himself, the team is not so advanced in offense today as it was three weeks ago. That statement is due to the inability of assembling the players together often enough to weld the team in uniformity and precision.

Hour Exams Hurt

Hour exams the past two weeks, coupled with the necessity to favor injured players, have forced makeshift line-ups too frequently. The game against Princeton last Saturday, played in pouring rain, took a toll in that the Harvards were unable to put their bag of offensive tricks into operation.

Unable to reach a progressive rushing game this fall, the Crimson has drilled toward an aerial attack. This attack was thwarted in the Dartmouth game due to seldom moving into position on the field where passes were advisable. Against Princeton the inclement weather was not conducive to an attempt to try out a passing game. Even the Tigers, one of the potent powers of the East in the air, were stopped.

Take to Air

It is revealing no secret to say that if Harvard hopes to move on attack against the powerful Penn eleven it will have to be through the air. There are potentially pretty good passers in the Harvard lineup such as Charlie Spreyer and Don McNicol to mention only two. And there are fair receivers in Loren MacKinney, Joe Koufman, Bill Barnes, Johnny Morgan and Fran Lee. But the handicap of no running attack favors opposition defending against Harvard passing.

The Crimson starting line-up will not be so strong as that to face Princeton. Capt. Joe Gardella, fullback, and best defensive man in the secondary is out. MacKinney, best lineman on the team and ace punter, is questionable. If both are out the handicap will weaken perceptibly the only real requisite, the defense.

MacKinney Needed

Philadelphians will see a heavy Crimson forward wall, but with the knowledge that the Penn forward wall will be heavier. In the backfield, except when Johnny Welsh, sophomore lightweight, performs, the Penn eleven will field a heavier, more versatile and faster group of athletes.

In place of Captain Gardella the Crimson will alternate Bill Brown and Mort Waldstein. The former has more game experience and the latter is heavier and faster. If MacKinney plays he will start at left end and do the punting. Should it be necessary to relieve George Heiden, the blocking back, MacKinney will have to take over. Should MacKinney retire or not play the situation will be precarious.

Last year the Penn eleven came to Boston and trounced the Harvards, 22 to 7. There was no doubt concerning the superiority then and with Penn better this season and Harvard weaker offensively and stronger defensively only when all the regulars are available, the answer is your own.

There are so many good backs in the Penn lineups that comparisons are ridiculous. If the game is even close it will be because certain or all the Crimson jersied boys played heroic football. And there is no other alternative, because while Penn is scouted as weak against passes, Harvard is not tabulated as powerful in the air. On the ground the Crimson will have to show this operative more than in games to date to give Penn more than a practice session.

Similar Systems

Both teams employ somewhat the same system of football. Dick Harlow is a more experienced strategist than the youthful Penn coach, George Munger. But that advantage is quickly discounted when you peruse the respective roster lists. Penn is deep in replacements and Harvard is struggling to muster a starting lineup.

The showing of Army against the greatly favored Notre Dame team last week has had its psychological effect in favor of all teams rated weak, but it also serves as a bold reminder for those stronger teams who might regard opponents lightly. If Harvard had a Tom Harmon, a Henry Mazur or a Frank Reagan in its backfield, anything might happen, but the end does the punting, the tailbacks are slow and other faults are equally flagrant.

The Pennsylvania-Harvard football series reaches its 24th game this Saturday. Harvard has won 13, Penn 10 and as the sun fades in Franklin Field this week end there is little hope that the series score will stand other than Harvard 13 victories and Penn 11.

Carr Thinks Crimson Can Bounce Back

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Harvard's varsity soccer team goes against Springfield College Saturday afternoon, on the field behind the Business School, and Coach Jack Carr calls it the most crucial test the Crimsons have faced this season.

"Wesleyan is leading the New England Intercollegiate League, but Yale and Harvard are still in the running," said Carr yesterday, en route to practice. "Either the Yales or our boys might make it if we won all our remaining games. A defeat by Springfield would eliminate us.

Princeton Strong

"Springfield has a good team," the coach continued, "but I think we'll take them if we can recover from the Princeton beating. The Tigers took us last Saturday by 5 to 0—the worst setback I've had to take in my 12 years of coaching. They got the jump and ran right over us. I expected trouble, because they had won seven straight, scoring 24 points to their opponents' four. But I didn't think they'd be that good.

"However, we should come back. And I'll be very optimistic if we win Saturday. We have a good defensive team, but need polishing on the offense. The boys move down the field all right, but lack finish in front of the goal.

"The Yale game? Well, they figured to be stronger last year than we were, but we took them. It may be the same this time. You know you can throw seasonal records out the window when those two teams get together."

Starting Eleven

Against Springfield, Carr will start with the same eleven men who started the Princeton game, but with a couple of shifts in positions. Johnny Penson will be in goal, Capt. Dave Ives at right fullback, Roger Oresman at left full and George Hanford at right half. Bill Edgar, the team's leading scorer, will be shifted from center half to left half, and Mort Myerson goes to center. Joe Willetts starts at outside right, Llewellyn Vorley at inside right, Sophomore Monroe Herskovits at center full, Henry Murphy at inside left and Dan Poor at outside left.

Penson, a veteran, has been hard to pass all season, as the Crimson beat Tufts 4-1, Williams 4-3, Mass. State 1-0, and tied Dartmouth 1 all, prior to the Princeton defeat. Ives is an all-around athlete, also starring with the track team in the broad jump. Willetts is captain-elect and star left wing of the varsity hockey team.

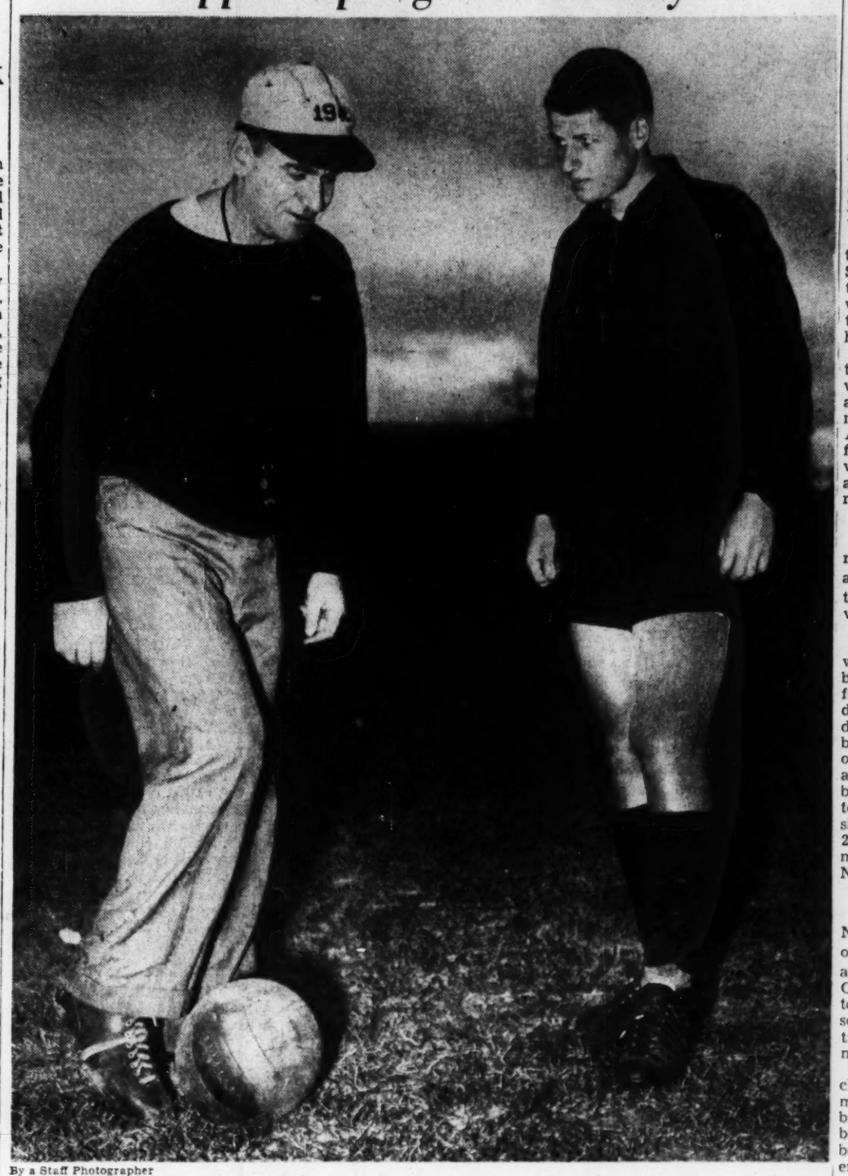
Others Active

Other boys to see service under Carr this fall are: Ferdinand Pecci-Blunt, a sophomore, at left full; Anson McCook, another second-year student, at inside right; Ernie Staber, at outside right; sophomores Johnny Sawhill and John Calhoun, at center full and left full; Charley Lowe, at the same berths; Dick Gifford, a sophomore, at inside left; A. M. Facio, left inside; Horace Killam, left full, and Ben Barnes, at right half.

Edgar leads the scoring parade with three goals. Vorley and Calhoun have two apiece. Willetts, Sawhill and Herskovits have found the net once. The remaining schedule follows:

Nov. 4, Springfield; 11, M. I. T.; 16, Brown; 22, Yale at New Haven.

Oppose Springfield Saturday



By a Staff Photographer

Coach Jack Carr (left) and Capt. Dave Ives of the Harvard varsity soccer team, which faces a crucial New England Intercollegiate League game with Springfield College Saturday, on the field behind the Business School.

Tufts Coach Praises Team For Its Work This Season

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Tufts varsity football team still has two more games to play, but already it has received the ultimate in praise from its coach, Prof. Lew Manly. Of it he has said publicly, "I am as proud of this team of mine as I am of any team I ever coached."

By that Lew does not mean that this present Jumbo eleven has established the best record of any of his teams at Tufts, for of course his 1934 team went through the season undefeated. But he does mean that it calls forth his admiration for just one thing—its courage.

This story has its beginning in the pre-season practice of last September when Coach Manly took stock of his material. He weighed his chances for success this fall, then slowly shook his head.

In the first place Lew faced a tackle problem. Three boys on whom he counted were not available—Ted Haselton, a 190-pound regular for two seasons, and Reider Anderson and Matt Cummings, first-string reserves, all of whom were on scholastic probation. In addition he lost Howard Redgate, regular freshman end last fall.

Light Line

In the second place, Manly realized that his line would be about 20 pounds lighter per man than that of any opponent he would face all season.

Yet, what happened?

Coach Manly did the groundwork, putting an eleven together by shifting a boy here and transferring a boy there, and the team did the rest. It went up to Bowdoin to face a favored Polar Bear, but came home with an upset shutout. It ran up the highest total for a Tufts team in a decade when it beat Middlebury 38-6. Then it lost to Bates on a break, put up a good showing against Brown, lost a 22-20 contest to Williams in the last minute of play, and finally topped Northeastern last Saturday.

Face New Hampshire

This Saturday the Jumbos face New Hampshire at Medford, and on Nov. 23 they close their season against Massachusetts State at the Oval. But with three weeks still to elapse before the end of the season, Coach Manly has no hesitation in repeating that he is inordinately proud of the team.

"When we started out," he declared last night, "our physical material was not plentiful, but the boys refused to believe they would be a poor team. Their spirit has been wonderful and their co-operation excellent. They never give up, and they deserve credit for having done so well."

Fine Leader

High in Coach Manly's estimation is Capt. Jack West, who has played a big part in the Tufts gridiron story this fall, and West has done more than his share to get and keep the players in condition. He started it last September when he conducted exercises before the daily workouts, taking it upon himself to see that the exercises did some good.

The veterans on the team have come through with near iron-man roles, despite their lack of weight. In the line Ends Mark Hanabury and Hump Hosmer, Tackle George Bournazos, and Guard Burch Lorett have proved to be the bulwarks, while Guard Dave Pittman and Tackles George Mernick and Buzz Rowell have plugged what Manly feared was going to be a gaping hole. Rowell, incidentally, never played tackle before in his life.

Harrison Improved

In the backfield, Art Harrison has been a greatly improved halfback over last year, and his punting has been a big factor in every game. Bob Rutter is an improved blocking back, while Bob Patterson, Bob Bissett, and Grant Curtis have kept up to the standard set by the rest of the team.

To say that Coach Manly is entirely satisfied with the season so far is of course not true, for he thought in the Bates game for instance that the team would do a little better. But his disappointment there is nicely counterbalanced by the exhibitions in other games.

Saturday's game with New Hampshire figures to be close, and Manly plans to start the same lineup which faced Northeastern last week. One possible change is the reappearance of the injured Elwood Richardson at center, which would allow Bournazos to go back to tackle.

Osmanski Impresses

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 7 (AP)—Holy Cross continued to devote all its time to offensive maneuvers yesterday as the Crusaders prepped for Saturday's intersectional football game here with Mississippi.

Joe Osmanski appeared so impressive in his new role as fullback that Coach Joe Sheeketski shifted Frank Saba back to his old signal-calling berth. These veterans, together with a pair of sophomore halfbacks, Andy Natowich and Kevin Mulcahy, now loom as the starting H. C. backfield.

Dartmouth Frosh End Year Against Harvard Yearlings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 7—The Dartmouth freshman football eleven, winners over Holy Cross and Brown and defeated by Boston College, will leave here tomorrow afternoon for Cambridge, where the papooses will meet the Crimson frosh Saturday in the last game of the season for the young Dartmouths.

Coach Osborne Cowles, who uses the two-team system each year to give equal experience to two complete elevens, will start his first group against the Crimson and undoubtedly will discard substitutions by units in the interest of putting up the best possible bid for a victory in this climax tilt of the yearlings.

Line-up

The Green yearlings will present a line-up of Joe McDevitt and Dick Revenaugh at the ends, John Peacock and Averill Clark at the tackles, Dave Templeton and Bill Marion at the guards, and Russ Isner at center. This 198-pound line from end to end is expected to outweigh its Crimson foe several pounds on the average.

A backfield of Capt. Harry Hood, Jr., quarterback; Meryll Frost, left halfback; Bob McLaughry, right halfback, and Bus Truxell, fullback, will operate behind the first line. Truxell, high scorer against Holy Cross, was unable to play against the B. C. yearlings, but he played in the Brown contest last Saturday, and he will be ready for a top performance against Harvard '44.

Key Men

Of the regulars, Isner is from Arlington High and Frost from Wellesley.

Although the current Indians are not as strong an eleven as a group as was the 1943 undefeated team, in the opinion of Coach Cowles the Crimson rooters will see several men who will be most valuable to the varsity next fall. Captain Hood may give the Big Green its best No. 2 blocking back of recent falls, for he has the size, speed and blocking power that is needed, and, in addition, he will bring to the position an ability to pass occasionally and carry the ball frequently.

Natural Fullback

Other standouts are Halfback Frost, who despite his lack of weight is a dangerous breakaway runner; Truxell, a 185-pound speedster; and the ace of them all, McLaughry, whom Coach Earl Blaik has called the most natural fullback he has seen on a Green freshman eleven in his seven years as varsity mentor.

Up in the line the material is less conspicuous, but size is available for the many holes that will be left in the varsity frontier when six of the present varsity regulars will be graduated this June.

Saturday's contest with Harvard is the one encounter the freshmen prepare for each fall with varsity-like seriousness, and the Indian first-year men are expected to be at their best for the Crimson.

Phillies Ready To Sell Pitcher For $150,000 Tag

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Kirby Higbe, the Phillies' star pitcher, is up for sale for $150,000.

"It is absolutely necessary that I part with him to pay for the players we bought this year," said Gerald P. Nugent, club President. "The losses that we sustained during the season because of lack of attendance the club will shoulder itself.

"Higbe came to the Phils in May, 1939, from the Chicago Cubs in a deal that also brought Joe Marty and Roy Harrell in exchange for Claude Passeau. In that season, he won 12 and lost 15. In 1940, after a poor start, he finished in sensational form to win 14 against 19 setbacks.

Brown Freshmen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 7—In their next to the final game of the season, the Brown freshman eleven will play the Rutgers yearlings at Providence Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The Brown freshmen have a record of two wins and two losses and in their last start a week ago, dropped a close, 6-0 verdict to the Dartmouth yearlings. The Rutgers yearlings have submitted a very impressive record, and a hard-fought contest is expected, similar to that of 1939, when the Scarlet freshmen triumphed, 13-7.

Army Backfield

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 7 (AP)—Sophomore Tex Lutryzkowski and Fred Tate, junior halfback, appear to have clinched places in the Army backfield that will start against Brown Saturday.

Lutryzkowski will call the signals while Tate will team up with Herschel Jarrell in the wingback positions.

The triple threat tailback in this first-string backfield is Hank Mazur, sensational ball carrier and passer, from Lowell, Mass.

Three Years Ago

By the Associated Press

44,977 at Chicago saw Green Bay Packers hand Chicago Bears first defeat of pro football season, 24-14.

Two Newcomers Named to Start On Olympic Six

The newcomers will make their appearance on the Boston Olympics' starting sextet when the amateur puck-chasers face off against the professional Boston Bruins in an exhibition game next Sunday afternoon at the Boston Arena.

Danny Sullivan, captain of the Dartmouth varsity hockey team last winter, will skate at left wing on the first line with Buddy Foster at center and Paul Guibord at right wing, while Vic Polich, rookie from Minnesota, will be in goal.

The starting defense duo will be Ty Anderson, standout of the O's last winter, and Cliff Thompson, converted wing.

Missing from the Olympic lineup, at least for this first game, will be large Junie Stubbs, who this year has transferred from defense to right wing. Junie, the former Harvard star, was injured in practice, and his place on the second line will be taken by either Jack Costello or Bob Jeremiah, both of whom are familiar to followers of the club. Junie Allen centers this line, with Dick Lewis at left wing.

This will be the first meeting between the Olympics and Bruins in two years. In 1938 the professionals topped the amateurs 7-2.

Uniformed Men Free

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. (AP)—Rutgers University announced that it had invited Fort Dix officials to send 1,000 men to the Scarlet's two remaining home games, Lafayette and St. Lawrence, free of charge.

George E. Little, director of athletics, also announced that all service men would be admitted free to Rutgers' indoor athletic events.

"The gymnasium will be open to any man in a uniform this winter," he said.

Sports Around the Hub

Football gets the big play in colleges these days, but other fall sports, notably cross-country and soccer, are keeping a sizable percentage of students athletically engaged. Jack Carr, who takes time off from his law practice to coach Harvard's varsity soccer team, reveals that more than 200 boys are daily booting balls in the vicinity of the Stadium. He carries about 25 on the varsity squad, says there are 80 under freshman guidance and between 90 and 100 in House League play.

* * *

Boston University sponsors its second annual New England interscholastic cross-country meet at Weston Saturday morning, with 19 schools from Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island. Andover Academy will stage its first annual prep school harrier meet, also on Saturday.

* * *

Harvard sends seven members of its once beaten cross-country team to the Heptagonal meet at Van Cortlandt Park, New York, Saturday. The Crimson and Cornell, who tied for the championship last fall, each hold a leg on the Junius T. Auerbach Memorial Trophy. Princeton, Penn, Yale, Columbia and Dartmouth also compete. The Tigers, Big Three champs, are meet favorites.

* * *

Briefs . . . While the freshman elevens of Harvard and Dartmouth are battling on Stadium sod Saturday afternoon, reports of the Crimson-Penn varsity game at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, will be given over the public address system . . . Boston's hockey Bruins will practice at the Arena tomorrow from 12:30 to 1:30 . . . Woody Dumart, who was injured in the game with Canadiens, will not appear in Sunday's Arena exhibition with Olympics . . . Twenty-five B. U. basketball candidates reported to Coach Mel Collard yesterday at the St. Botolph Street gym.

* * *

Stanford, gridiron power of the Pacific Coast, failed to win a conference game last season . . . Tommy Harmon, the Michigan All-America, has tallied 29 touchdowns during his varsity career, and needs only two more to equal Red Grange's high mark of 31 . . . Tom has three more games to do it . . . His next chance comes against Minnesota Saturday . . . Art Fletcher, Yankee third base coach, has been in 11 World Series and pocketed approximately $50,000 in classic cash.

Regulars Return To N. U. Line-Up For Final Action

Charlie Abend, veteran guard from Wilkes-Barre, and Eddie Barry, a veteran wingback from Wellesley, have returned to their regular posts at Northeastern and will start against St. Anselm's on Saturday at Manchester.

Abend was injured in the Upsala game two weeks ago, and rejoined the squad only last Tuesday. He now appears in excellent condition, however, and definitely will be in the starting line-up. Barry was temporarily deposed by Sophomore Franny Murray last week, but he has won back his starting honors.

Coach Jimmy Dunn this morning announced the rest of his first line-up, Joe Dias, Ronnie Tubbs, and Phil Sheridan will join Barry in the backfield, while the line will have Jim Reilly and Ed Macfarland at ends, Capt. Dean Williams and Art Handler at tackles, Abend and Len Erickson at guards, and Dick Grey at center.

Jim Shea of Brighton, who was injured in scrimmage yesterday, may not be available against the Hawks. His loss will be important, because he is rated the best forward passer on the squad.

Coach Dunn has been extremely pleased this week with the spirit of his squad. He feared that the men would suffer a letdown after the Tufts defeat last Saturday. But they have surprised him, and are confident that they can upset the heavily favored Hawks.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

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Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
(WRUW Shifts to 11.73mc-25.6m)
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
9:00 p. m.—"Understanding Music."
9:45 p. m.—Music.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—"Music Hath Charms."

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Musical Kaleidoscope. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Moscow—7 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—7 p. m.—"London Calling." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Communications of the World Association of Hungarians; News in English. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Orchestral Selections. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.
Rome—8:40 p. m.—Grand Opera; Light Music. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.3 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6m.
London—9:30 p. m.—Talk: "The People of Britain." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Guatemala—10 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—10 p. m.—"Within the Fortress." Talk by Warren Irvin. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Rome—10 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Talk by J. B. Priestley. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	**Harvard-M. I. T. debate**	Novachord solos
3:15 Don Artiste	Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; drama.	**on Forcible Suppression**	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	**of all Un-American Ac-**	"Melody Mart"
3:45 "Rendezvous"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	**tivities**	"Console Capers"
4:00 "Portia Blake"; sk.	"Mother o' Mine"; sk.	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	Bennie Krueger's Orch.	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Hilltop House"	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	The Cavanaughs	Vocalist; organ
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	"Singin' and Swingin'"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The O'Neills"	"Singin' and Swingin'"	"Lone Journey"	Sports Matinee	"Star Quest"
5:30 "About Us"	Popular music	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	Sport program
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Aldineers"
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"R. F. D. Melodies"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Newsroom of the Air	C. F. Palmer, talk	News Service
7:30 "Vox Pop"; interviews	Bob Crosby's Orchestra; vocalists	Serenaders	Concert Miniatures	Rob Roy's Orchestra
7:45		"Confidentially Yours"	Jack Teagarden's Orch.	E. Oettinger, soprano
8:00 "Ask - It - Basket"; questions; answers	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Dick Powell; Mary Martin; music	W. Williams, comment	Housing talk
8:15 "Strange As It Seems"; War news	"Fame and Fortune"; Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"The Aldrich Family," starring Ezra Stone	"Moonlight Sonata"	Bob Hamilton Trio
8:30			"In Chicago Tonight"; variety program	Religious program
8:45				Religious program
9:00 Major Bowes' Amateur Hour	**Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra**	**Music Hall: Bob Burns; Ezio Pinza; Virginia Bruce; Nat Pendleton; Music Maids; orchestra**	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	News; Emma Otero, soprano; concert orch.		Arthur Mann, comment	
9:30 Major Bowes' Amateur Hour			Sports Writers' Quiz	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45			Sports Writers' Quiz	
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Aloah Land"; music	Rudy Vallee Show; orchestra; chorus; guests	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Draft talk. Music	"Novatime"; records		News Service	"Dance Parade"
10:30 Jay Wesley, sports	"Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	"Musical Americana";	**Chicago Symphony Or-**	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
10:45 **News of the World**	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Raymond Paige's Orch.	**chestra;**	Dal Danford's Orchestra
11:00 Weather; News	News; Music; Weather	News Service	**Igor Stravinsky, conductor**	Rollo Hudson's Orchestra
11:15 "Master Works of Music"	World's Greatest Music	Local news; Weather	Art Kassel's Orchestra	Alpineers
11:30	Johnny McGee's Orch.	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Joe Rines' Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45 "Swing Club"	Johnny McGee's Orch.	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Joe Rines' Orchestra	News Service

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Double V Ranch	Variety program	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Tony Arzalita & Buddy	"Alice and Adrian"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 **News of Europe**	News reports	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Shopping talk	"Morning Toast"	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Lover's Lane"	News; "Morning Toast"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	
8:45 Food Fair	Shopping With Cosette	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Your Treat"	News; Women's program	Dramatized news	Arthur Godfrey, songs	Zelma Larson's Music
9:15 **American School of**	"The Breakfast Club";	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Ze ma Larson's Music
9:30 **the Air**	Don McNeill, m. c.; or-	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Frank Gallucci's Radio
9:45 Bacheior's Children	chestra; soloists	"Julia Blake"; sketch	"Choir Loft"; organ	Review
10:00 K. Norris, drama	"Georgia Mae"	"This Small Town"	"New England Cupboard"	"Organesque"
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	"By Kathleen Norris"	"Melody Strings"	Mal MacNeil's Trio
10:30 "Stepmother"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Rendezvous"	"Frank and Julia"	"The Guiding Light"	"25 Years Ago Today"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Short, Short Story	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News Service	Studio speaker
11:15 "Martha Webster"	Clara Dennis, tenor	"Against the Storm"	"Singing Strings"	"Sincerely Yours"
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	Drama; music	"The Road of Life"	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Magic Green Carpet"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"David Harum"; sketch	"Highlights, Halftones"	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Radio Playhouse"	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; Stocks	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural program	Rhythm Revue
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian Melodies	Sports; weather; tide
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian Melodies	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	"The Manhatters; music	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Ma Perkins; sketch	Kathryn McMullen	Dramatic sketch	Recorded BBC News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Right to Happiness	Agricultural news	Marjorie Mills Hour	Lillian Sherman, songs	"Alexander Thiede Conducts"
1:45 "Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	Cheer Up Gang	
2:00 Dramatic sketch	**NBC Music Appreciation**	Betty Crocker	News Service	"Front Page Drama"
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	**Hour**	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport program	Jean Harper, songs
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	**NBC Music Appreciation**	"Valiant Lady"; drama.	Radio Garden Club	Musical program
2:45 "My Son and I"	**Hour**	"Light of the World"	Sport program	News Service
3:00 Mary McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	John Duffy, organist	Studio speakers
3:15 H. Horlick Presents	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	**Philadelphia Symphony**	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family.	**Orchestra**	"Melody Mart"
3:45 Hawaiian music	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	**Philadelphia Symphony**	"Console Capers"
4:00 "Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	**Orchestra**	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; sketch.	"University Life";	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Hilltop House"	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	speakers	John Kiley, organist
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown".	"The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	"Singin' and Swingin'",	"Girl Alone"; drama.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The O'Neills"; sk.	"Superman"; drama.	"Lone Journey"; drama.	Sports Matinee	"Star Quest"
5:30 "Around the Hub";	"Singin' and Swingin'"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix"; drama	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Frank Gallucci's Radio
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Alpineers
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"R. F. D. Melodies"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Network speakers	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	Interviews	Newsroom of the Air	"Fu Manchu"	News Service
7:30 Al Pearce; Artie	Alec Templeton Time:	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Rob Roy's Orchestra
7:45 Auerbach; orch.	piano; vocalists; orch.	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	Russian Choir
8:00 **Kate Smith Hour:**	"Ask the Children";	**Lucille Manners; Ross**	**"Lew Loyal"; dramatic**	Jim and His Texas
8:15 **Nan Rae; Maud**	quiz program	**Graham; orchestra**	**series**	Ramblers
8:30 **Davis; comedians;**	"Death Valley Days";	Dedication of New WEAF	**Alfred Wallenstein's**	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra
8:45 **sketch; or.; news.**	dramatic sketch	Transmitter	**Sinfonietta"**	Bert Shefter's Orchestra
9:00 Johnny Green's Or-	"Gangbusters"; drama.	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 chestra; sketch	"Gangbusters"; drama	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	"Reminiscing in Rhythm"	cal Album"
9:30 Kay Kyser's Orch.	European news; Music.	"Everyman's Theater";	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 Kay Kyser's Orch.	Vicente Gomez, guitar	dramatization	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	cal Album"
10:00 Robert L. Ripley;	"Aloah Land"; music	"Wings of Destiny";	**Raymond Gram Swing**	News Service
10:15 vocalist; orch.	Mastersingers	dramatic sketch	News Service	Wes Point's Cadets
10:30 Political talk	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	Griff Williams' Orchestra	Claude Sweeten's Orch.
10:45 News of the War	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	Ben Young's Orchestra	"Swinging Strings"
11:00 News; Weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Henry's King's Orchestra	Billy MacDonald's Orch.
11:15 News; **"Master**	World's Greatest Music.	Local news; Weather	'Command Performance';	Bob Hardy's Orchestra.
11:30 **Works of Music";**	"Unlimited Horizons";	**Seattle Salutes the**	dramatization	"Day's End"
11:45 recordings	speakers	**Antarctic Expedition**	Recorded BBC News	News Service

Big Red Coach Is Combination of Bierman, Little, and Shaughnessy on Gridiron

Snavely Comes to Fore With Top Cornell Team

[Editor's note: Unbeaten in 17 games, Cornell today is ranked as one of the best (if not the best) football elevens in the country. The "Big Red" is coached by Carl Snavely. Here follows the first part of a personality-profile on him which reveals, among other things, the meticulous attention he gives to the team. The second article will appear tomorrow.]

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 7 (AP)—Genius has been defined as the capacity for taking pains. If that's it, then Carl Snavely's got it, and because of it his Cornell football teams are winning games.

Like Bernie Bierman at Minnesota, Lou Little at Columbia, and Clark Shaughnessy at Stanford, Snavely is a precisionist. He is as close-mouthed as Bierman, as much of a hermit as Shaughnessy, and as hard a driver as Little.

More Drive Than in 1938

It is chiefly because of his meticulous attention to the most minute details that this is a great Cornell team — better than Gil Dobie's right after the war, (on the say-so of the men who played for Dobie) and with far more lift and drive than Snavely's 1938 team that put Brud Holland on the All-America.

This team has been a surprise to Cornellians and possibly even to the coach.

It is no powerhouse composed of former prep and high school captains.

It has no individual standouts. Snavely calls it the smartest team he ever coached and one "that learns more in less time than any team I ever had."

It is a team in every sense of the word—even Snavely refuses to single out any man.

Master-Organizer

It is that because Snavely is above all a master-organizer — a man who, as his friends like to put it," could have been a millionaire" if he'd taken the same gifts into the business world.

The Harvard Crimson may cry out that Cornell has recruited this football team, and it's true that Cornell did establish a system of alumni-backed regional scholarships when Snavely took over in 1936 after havin coached at Kiski, University of Cincinnati, Bellefonte Academy, Bucknell and North Carolina.

But that alumni drive has lost much of its headway, and on today's Cornell squad there are only six men holding regional scholarships—three on the first team, Blocking Back Walt Matuszczak, Triple-Threat Hal McCullough and Wingback Bill Murphy.

Honor Student

One other regular holds a scholarship in the scholastically-tough engineering school. He is right end Alva Kelley, an honor student who won his scholarship after he'd been at Cornell a year and who is bright enough to tutor other engineering school students.

Many of them have jobs—legitimate, working-at jobs. Nick Drahos, All-America tackle in 1939, is a proctor and has a kitchen job to take care of his room and board. Several work at the Ithaca Hotel. There are others—Center Bud Finneran and End Kirk Hershey, among them—whose families are well-to-do.

Material?

Certainly it's there. With Cornell at least two deep in every position except possibly center and blocking back. But it is hand-tailored material almost exclusively, including players who quite conceivably would not even be on the varsity squad at many other colleges.

Bearcat on Defense

Finneran, the 60-minute center who intercepted three passes against Ohio State, is an example.

Originally he was a halfback too slow to fit into Snavely's split-second system of executing plays. Now he is a Bearcat on defense, and on offense a reliable passer, a crack blocker when he pulls out to run interference, and a hard driver who helps make Mort Landsberg go on spin-bucks.

Landsberg is another case in point.

He was buried on the Jayvees until Cornell lost its two fullbacks, Eichler and Brown, last fall, but Snavely had spotted his spunk and drive and today, besides being a smooth ball-handler and faker, he cracks his 174 pounds into the biggest lines time and again for impressive gains and piles up valuable yardage running back punts as safety man.

Good Blocker

Then there's Lou Conti, star guard.

This Philadelphia lad did not even play football in high school. At Cornell he tried out as a back. Snavely noticed in movies of a practice that Conti could throw a terriffic block. Now he's one of the stalwarts of a fine line.

Howie Dunbar, 205-pounder at the other guard, came to Cornell as an end. Kirk Hershey, regular left end until a knee injury took him out and brought in Jim Schmuck, was a guard.

They are makeovers—just as was the powerful 1938 line, seven men of whom only one played the same position for Snavely which he had held down before coming to Cornell.

All that is organization, the ability to make the most of what you have. Organization is the keynote of Snavely's coaching.

Numbering

takes in even the numbering — the players—the regular ends, 84 and 93; McCullough, Murphy and Landsberg, who handle the ball in the starting backfield, 63, 36, and 53; Scholl and Bufalino, who do most of the work in the second backfield, 56 and 66.

Snavely's reply to the suggestion that this was done to confuse rival scouts is, in his slow drawl:

"No, that wasn't my idea. I just didn't want any boy coming to me and asking for an outstanding number. That's the only thing I've taken into account in our numbering."

Whether the intention is to confuse scouts or whether it isn't, in the Ohio State game even the Cornell spotter in the press box called a pass play as from Scholl to Jenkins, 86, when actually the ball went to Bufalino, 56.

Late Practice Start

You need to watch only one Cornell practice to see Snavely's organizing ability. Because so many of the men have laboratory work, practice doesn't start until 4:30 and many of the men don't get out until much later. Once they get on the field, though, there's no time lost.

Snavely appears promptly on schedule. With him he brings the thick black notebook in which are diagrammed the Cornell plays and a thin sheet of typewritten paper. On that sheet every minute of the practice time is accounted for right up to 6:30, when the boys knock off.

There is no allowance of time for players to jog from one assignment to another. First the squad is split up into groups by positions, working under the various assistants. Then the first team moves up against the frosh on offense while the seconds race over to another part of the field to test their defense against the coming opponent's plays.

Stays With Regulars

Snavely stays with the regulars He clocks the number of plays they can run off in a certain period. If things go smoothly, he compliments the boys. If they're slow, he keeps driving them. He rarely raises his voice, and if a player has an idea of his own on how an assignment should be varied, he lets him try it out.

Fred West, the tackle, wound up far over to one side on a certain play. Snavely, spotting him, called out:

West, what are you doing over there?"

"Just thought I'd try it this way, Coach," was the sheepish reply.

"Did it work?" Snavely asked.

"No," said West.

"That's what I thought," said Snavely with a grin. There was a laugh from the team that eased the tension for a moment, and then the practice picked up its pace again.

The secret of Cornell's great on-the-line and downfield blocking?

Watch the squad pair off in twos, each man being either a No. 1 man or a No. 2.

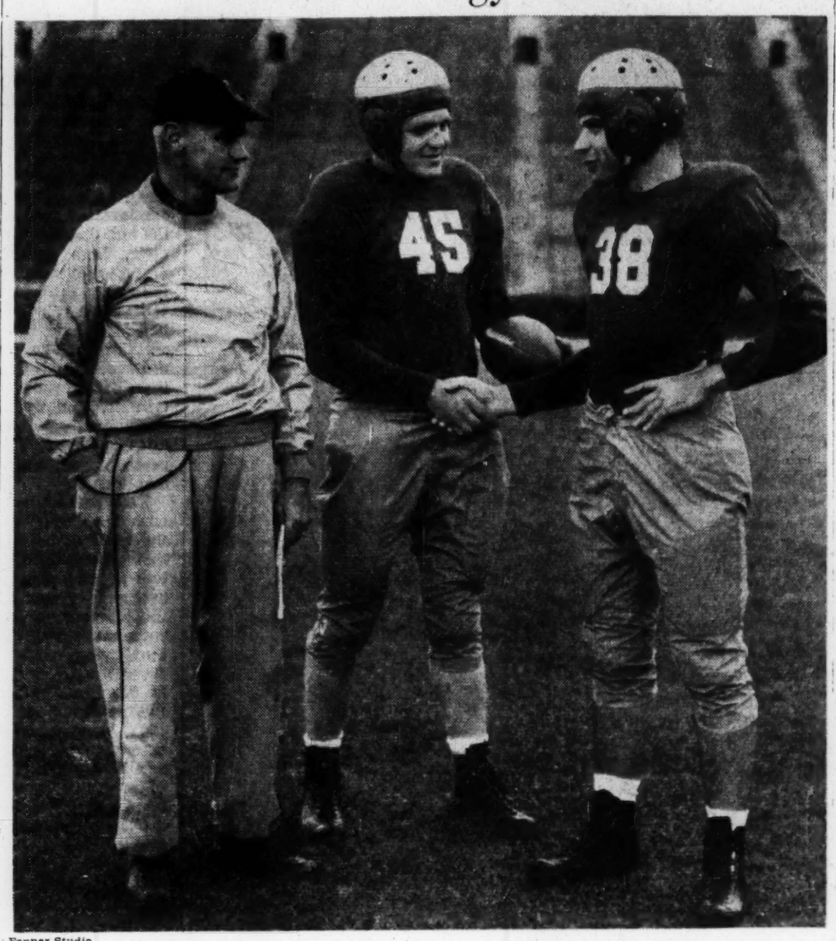
Savely's voice rings out:

"No. 1's two steps to the right, No. 2's block . . . No. 2's one to the left, No. 1's block." And they don't fool.

Speed is essential to the Snavely system. After two hours of hard work, Trainer Frank Kavanaugh, the man responsible for keeping the boys in A-1 shape, lines them up across the goal line. A 100-yard sprint to the other end of the field, a moment to catch their breaths, and back they come at top speed.

(Tomorrow—Snavely's "Squad Letters.")

Football Strategy Board



Fenner Studio

Three reasons why Cornell is leading the nation on the gridiron. Left to right: Head Coach Carl Snavely, Captain and Quarterback Walt Matuszczak and Fullback and 1939 Captain Vince Eichler.

Sophomore Jimmy Reynolds Back in Total Offense Lead

SEATTLE, Nov. 7 (AP)—Sophomore Jimmy Reynolds of Oklahoma A. & M., is right back where he was four weeks ago—in first place among the Nation's gridiron ground gaining leaders.

Figures released by the American Football Statistical Bureau today show that Reynolds turned full speed ahead to rise again to first in total offense—gains rushing and passing. His season total of 852 yards made him the leading rookie back of the year.

Harmon Idle Saturday

Statistically, he displaced Michigan's Tom Harmon, leader the previous two weeks, both in total offense and as a "workhouse." Harmon was idle last Saturday but still ranks second with 833 yards.

Reynolds, tenth among the rushers, has packed the ball 147 times and thrown 56 passes for 203 total plays, comparing with the 1939 high at this point of 177 total offensive plays by Ernie Lain of Rice.

Johnny Knolla of Creighton, whose team lost to the Oklahoma Aggies, 20-14 last week, ranks third at 832—just a yard behind Harmon.

For the first time, one of the Cornell classy backs moves up among the elite when Hal McCullough jumped from 12th to fourth, with 805 yards. McCullough ranks second to Harmon in average yards per game, his 161 comparing with Harmon's 167.

McCullough Highest

McCullough also has the highest pass completion average—.705. He has completed 31 of 44, with one interception, for 664 yards or an average per pitch of 15.09 yards, which is also high in that classification.

Rushing leader of the week is Al Gresquirere of Detroit who has carried the ball 87 times for 617 yards. Dave Allerdice of Princeton still leads the passers with 51 completions. Owen Price of Texas Mines again heads the punters with a 48.15 yard average on 26 punts. Jack Jennings of Oklahoma retains pass-snatching honors with 19 for 252 yards.

The leaders:

Total Offense—After Reynolds, Harmon, Knolla and McCullough, come Jack Jacobs, Oklahoma, second last week, 794; Ghesquiere, Detroit, 792; Gil Salcedo, Texas Mines, 739; Paul Christman, Missouri, 738; Bill Dudley, Virginia, 716, and Price, Texas Mines, 700.

Jim "Sweet" Lalanne of North Carolina is 12th, and research shows that of the top four underclassmen of 1939, all four—Knolla, Lalanne, Harmon, and Christman, have returned to top ranking. And Harmon is 91 yards further along this year than last. He had gained 742 yards up to this time in 1939 compared to his present 833.

Rushing Offense—Ghesquiere, Detroit, 617; Tony Galloyich, Wake Forest, third last week, 555; Harmon, Michigan, first last week, 560; Lalanne, North Carolina, 497; Bob Westfall, Michigan, 491.

Pass Offense—Allerdice leads on the basis of unofficial figures with 51 completions in 103 attempts. Then come Jacobs, Oklahoma, 41 of 79; Bill Sewell, Washington State, 39 of 80, with figures missing on his brief appearance against Idaho last week; Christman, Missouri, 39 of 95 for the high yardage figure of 711, and Hal Hursh, Indiana, 37 of 81. Christman surrendered his honors as the "throwingest" passer to Allerdice, the latter's 103 tosses being tops. Christman only threw three passes against New York U. last week, but they totaled 95 yards and three touchdowns, which should be par for the course.

Punting—After Price comes Jacobs of Oklahoma, who booted nine punts for 52.30 average against Nebraska last week, most of them quick kicks, bringing his season average for 26 punts to 47.85. Glenn Dobbs, Tulsa, first last week, is third at 45.61, followed by Dick McGowen, Auburn, 43.19 and McClung, Colorado 42.89.

Pass Receiving—After Jennings come Humbert, Richmond, 17 caught for 265 yards; Phil Roach, Texas Christian, 16 for 134; Steve Lach, Duke, 15 for 220, and Snuffy Smith, U. C. L. A., 14 for 228.

U. S. Team in South America

Letters are now being received at the offices of the United States Lawn Tennis Association from the members of the United States Tennis Team which sailed for Buenos Aires on Oct. 5. The communications from the team composed of Don McNeill, singles champion of France and the United States, Frank D. Guernsey, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Elwood T. Cooke and Dorothy Bundy indicate that the steamer trip South was made under ideal conditions and that all of the players reached Rio de Janeiro in excellent physical condition. As recorded in cable dispatches members have already participated in several matches and are gradually regaining the playing form which caused the team to be considered one of the strongest ever leaving the United States for international play, other than Davis Cup competition.

The reception accorded the players indicates that the tour is causing tremendous interest throughout the entire Southern Hemisphere. It is apparent that if the team were to participate in all of the championships, team matches and invitation events in which they have been requested to appear the tour would extend far beyond the first of December as planned in the original schedule.

Letters received by the Chairman of the U. S. L. T. A. International Play Committee, Russell B. Kingman, evidence the fact that the visit is considered throughout South America as being much more than a tennis invasion. It is accepted as an unofficial but none the less effective and actual demonstration of the "Good Neighbor" policy instituted and supported by the South American governments in co-operation with the United States. This phase of the tour is outlined in a communication from American Minister Edwin C. Wilson from the United States Legation in Montevideo, Uruguay, in which he states in part as follows:

Regarding the visit of the tennis team to South America on a good will mission, I received word from the State Department a few days ago regarding this visit. I am delighted that a team composed of these ranking players is going to come to South America. It will be a unique opportunity to demonstrate not only skill but good sportsmanship and good character. They could not come at a better time and, for my part, I welcome and congratulate the United States Lawn Tennis Association upon its initiative. You can count upon me to aid officially and personally in every possible and appropriate way in an effort to contribute to the success of the team's visit to Montevideo. I have at once communicated with the Lawn Tennis Association here, and one of the officials is coming in to talk with me in the next day or so. It appears that they are planning here to stage an international tournament about the last week of November in which our players would participate together with players from Argentina, Uruguay, Chile and Brazil.

Good Advice

FRANKFORT, Ky (AP)—Prompted perhaps by Kentucky's fame as a horse racing state, an Oklahoma woman who said she felt "lucky" wrote State Agriculture Commissioner William H. May for information on how to make a horse race bet. May wrote in reply:

"You say you feel lucky, and in this you are not alone. . . . But pack your dreams in some far corner of your mind to be taken out from time to time and turned over as you would turn a priceless string of pearls, and settle down to enjoy those things, however few, which have been given to you."

College Soccer

By the Associated Press

Result Nov. 6

Army 2, Massachusetts Institute Technology 0.

Sport Siftings

Detroit has a new amateur football league. It is made up of four teams and they are to play for the George Shanley Trophy. Next year the league will be enlarged and play a regular schedule. . . . When Michigan Normal defeated Central State Teachers at cross-country it was the 26th. consecutive victory for the Normal harriers.

* * *

Jo-Jo White, former Detroit outfielder is working for the Ford Motor Company. . . . The first team to defeat a Yost-coached Michigan eleven on the Michigan gridiron was the Pennsylvania eleven of 1906 And the 11 Red and Blue starters played the entire game. . . . Nearly 70 teams are playing touch football at Iowa State College this fall.

* * *

Auburn publicity says that Bill Yearout, the 188-pound halfback on the API varsity, is the prize football sophomore of the Southeastern Conference. . . . Center Abe Chrietzberk, Guard Max Morris and Halfback Jack Smith and Paul Ellis of this year's Auburn varsity, all had brothers who played on former Auburn elevens. . . . Morris and Ellis wear the same numbers as did their brothers.

* * *

The Quarterback Club of the Kansas City Athletic Club will present a trophy this fall to the football player in the Bix Six or Missouri Valley Conference who is judged to have been the most valuable to his team. . . . The Big Six Conference faculty members have voted not to enter into any agreement with any other conference regarding bowl games. . . Business men at Ames, Iowa, have drawn up a petition asking that University of Iowa and Iowa State open their football schedules each fall with a game to be played at Iowa City.

* * *

In only 16 out of 39 baseball league play-offs this fall did the season's winner win. . . . Southern Methodist has arranged its football schedule during the past two seasons so that it will rest a week between its non-conference and conference games. It plays all four of the former, then lays off a Saturday, and then meets six conference rivals. . . . Five members of last year's Southern California Rose Bowl eleven are now in the air branch of the U. S. Army.

'Pigskins' Are Trimmed To Fit Chubby Fingers

SEATTLE (AP)—Grammar school boys like to play football but they have trouble getting their chubby fingers around the regulation size oval.

So the Seattle School Board, which has a workshop, decided to make use of the odds and ends of leather left over from repairing soccer balls, basketballs, etc.

Evolved was a bootball looking like an oversize lemon—two inches shorter and three inches less in circumference—and now the tots are getting an early start at football, instead of sticking to marbles.

Roaming Gridders

LEXINGTON, Va. (AP)—Twenty-five states and the District of Columbia were represented on the squads of Washington and Lee and George Washington universities when the teams clashed on the football field here. The Generals represent 15 states, while the Colonials represent 15 and the District.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Nov. 6

American League

Buffalo 3, Indianapolis 2.
Pittsburgh 4, Philadelphia 4 (overtime tie).

Football Statistics Bureau Formed by Newspaper Writer

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Who is the nation's leading footbal player? How much yardage has he gained? What team has the best offense? The best defense? For the first time in history the accurate answers to these questions are being answered week by week, and the football fans of the Nation have two Seattle men to thank—a mathematically-inclined journalist and a philanthropic public official.

Many readers of The Christian Science Monitor have noticed the weekly news stories released from Seattle through Associated Press, giving the official satistics of the gridiron world as compiled by the American Football Statistical Bureau. Few readers, however, know what this Bureau is and how it works. Behind the maze of figures is an interesting story of initiative and progress.

Needed Statistics

A few years ago a young Northwest newspaperman, Homer F. Cooke, Jr., conceived the idea of gathering football statistics on a nation-wide scale. Baseball has long had an official compilation of batting, fielding, and pitching statistics. But the statistics for America's other great popular sport, football, had always been left to haphazard compilations or estimates.

On the surface it looked like an impossible objective, for there was no central organization to college football, and there never had been any official method of keeping statistics. Enlisting the financial and advisory assistance of King County auditor Earl Millikin, devout football fan and a former high school athletic coach, Cooke set to work.

AFSB Formed

The American Football Statistical Bureau (AFSB) was formed. Experimenting with keeping statistics on play in the Northwest football league, a standardized method was found and approved by the sports editors of the Northwest, who were grateful for use of material, compiled. This was in 1936.

The following year, the AFSB expanded by requesting the athletic publicity directors of the major colleges to send in their total statistics at the end of the season. It was found that only 78 major colleges kept statistics, but the AFSB nevertheless published an annual summary.

In 1938, the weekly compilation during the season was started, with 85 colleges sending in their statistics. Another 15 colleges were added to the list in 1939, and by mid-season the first nation-wide weekly statistics were released. All this time the Seattle group had been digging deep into their pockets for money to operate, but at the end of the '39 season they started to receive assistance and recognition.

Voted Official

At the 1940 spring meeting of the American College Publicity Association, it was voted to make the AFSB the official statistics keepers of the Nation, and largely through the work of Joe Petritz of Notre Dame and Ed Hillyer of Washington, the college publicity men agreed to relieve the financial burden of the AFSB.

So as the 1940 season rolls along, official statistics for 125 major colleges are now being compiled and released weekly. The AFSB has also had its method of keeping statistics approved by the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

Keeping the official records for 125 colleges and more than 1,000 individual players is no small job Pencil and paper figuring was abandoned early, and the work is now being done by a battery of specially devised machines that do all the figuring and "thinking."

Traced for Week

Let's trace the statistical compilation work for one week. Immediately after Saturday's game, the publicity director air-mails a copy of the official statistics to the AFSB office in Seattle on a specifically prepared form that is used by all colleges.

The sheets from each school, giving the offensive and defensive team and individual records, are then checked for accuracy and given code numbers. Each school has a number, and every player who has entered the records is also given a number. Eastern schools are numbered in the 100-200 group; Southeast from 200-300; Midwest, 300-400; Midlands (Missouri Valley and Rocky Mountain), 400-500; Southwest, 500-600; and Far West, 600-700.

Washington is school number 607, and thus if you saw the number 607-001, you would know it was referring to the first player listed on a Far Western team (Washington—Elmer Berg).

Punched Cards

A card is punched for each team and each player, recording all statistics by punching holes. Another machine duplicates the team cards in reverse, to gather defense records. Then a verifying machine checks the individual player totals with the team totals, to find any mistakes in copying.

The cards are then sorted and run through the final machine which does the entire tabulating, recording the figures from the holes punched in the cards, much in the manner of a player piano. The final totals are printed in triplicate. Each school is sent a copy of their own statistics and the team they are to play the following week.

When all this is finished (by Wednesday afternoon), the machines have recorded the accumulated team and individual statistics for rushing (times carried, yards gained, yards lost, net gain); forward passing (number attempts, completed, intercepted, net gain); total offense (total plays, yards gained); pass receiving (number completed, yards gained); intercepted returns; and further itemized accounts of punting, punt returns, kickoff returns, scoring, first downs, penalties, and fumbles.

Quite a machine—and quite a system.

Snow Bowl Football

ANCHORAGE, Alaska (AP)—First there was Father Hubbard's "Ice Bowl" on bleak King Island. Then last year there was Juneau's "Gold Bowl."

This year Anchorage comes forward with the "Snow Bowl" football game.

The contest was played Oct. 13, on a snow-covered field marked with red lines, between a squad composed of soldiers stationed at the Elmendorf Field air base, and a squad recruited from among the 2,000 civilian workers on the project. The Army won, 7 to 0.

They tried another game the next week but a snowstorm blowing down from the surrounding mountain resulted in postponement.

Kenosha Wins

KENOSHA, Wis., Nov. 7 (AP)—Ken Binder broke a third-quarter 14-14 stalemate with a winning field goal to give the Kenosha Cardinals a 17-14 victory over the Boston Bears of the American Pro League here last night.

Washington Pros Dominate Figures For Eight Weeks

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—The Washington Redskins, dominating the eastern division race in the National Professional Football League, also dominate individual statistics, just released for eight weeks of competition.

Led by Sammy Baugh, No. 1 passer and punter, the Redskins place at least one man among the first five in each of five divisions of play. Besides Baugh, who has a record passing efficiency average of 68 complete in 96 tries and has averaged 49 yards on his kicks, they are Jimmy Johnston and Dick Todd, tied for the scoring lead at 42 points each, and Bob Masterson, tied for fifth at 32; Johnston, third, and Wayne Millner, tied for fifth, in pass receiving, and Todd, fourth in ground-gaining.

Whizzer White of Detroit has overtaken Brooklyn's "freshman," Banks McFadden, in the latter division. White has a total of 366 yards in 104 attempts, but McFadden still has the best average, 7.4 on 326 yards in 44.

No. 1 pass receiver is veteran Don Hutson of Green Bay, with 33 for 501 yards and five touchdowns. Armand Niccolai of Pittsburgh, who has tried 13, is the field goal pace-setter with six three-pointers.

Beaten Teams May Get Bowl Gridiron Bid

ATLANTA, Nov. 7 (AP)—Don't be surprised if some beaten teams get bids to the South's major Bowl games next New Year's Day.

With less than a dozen football powers remaining undefeated and untied, and scarcely a handful of these receptive to Bowl bids should they weather the rest of the season, nomination committees are checking their second-choice lists for possible contenders.

Of the top-rankers regarded as Bowl-conscious, only Tennessee is rated as a breeze to win all remaining games. The Southeastern Conference giant, victor in 28-straight regular season games, meets little Southwestern of Memphis, then Virginia, Kentucky and Vanderbilt. None of these is figured as any match for the vigorous Vols.

Sugar Bowl sources, still hot for Tennessee and Boston College in the New Orleans classic, are hedging in case the latter suffers an upset. The Eagles must yet meet Boston University, unbeaten Georgetown, Auburn and Holy Cross. Should Boston College drop from the picture, New Orleans writers think Nebraska—beaten only by Minnesota—would be acceptable.

Bill Keefe of the Times-Picayune even suggests the possibility of Stanford, speculating that if the Indians lose to Washington and thereby are eased from the Rose Bowl, they would be a good drawing card in the Sugar Bowl. Clark Shaughnessy coached at both Tulane and Loyola. His 1925 Tulane team refused a Rose Bowl bid which then went to Albama.

The Texas Aggies, rated by many Southerners as an odds-on choice for the Rose Bowl, still have a tough row to hoe, with tied-but-unbeaten Southern Methodist, Rice Institute and Texas University coming up in succession.

Penn State and Georgetown—both unbeaten but facing heavy weather—have been mentioned as Orange Bowl possibilities. Some speculation, however, has rated once-beaten Alabama and Fordham as bigger drawing cards. The Crimson Tide has lost only to Tennessee, while Fordham was upset by St. Mary's. Other southern teams tabbed as possibilities include undefeated but once tied Mississippi State, once-beaten Mississippi, Clemson and Duke.

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The Home Forum

Crowns of Green

NICHOLAS PUMBLE and I were off to visit Ranger Cress, who lived a dozen forest miles from Evergreen. He might have been Daniel Boone so far as transportation was concerned. No vehicle that man had yet devised could negotiate our trail as it wound between great pines, or under cliffs and across streams, to rise sharply at last up the flank of Lost Cabin Mountain; a fact that pleased us greatly. Hannah accompanied us in the shape of a sumptuous lunch and some delicacies for Cress. Otherwise we were as cut off from my customary world of war and politics and general antishness as if we had left the Mayflower riding at anchor ten miles to the east.

* * *

Nicholas had been in the lead, following the obscure blazes on hemlock and fir which confirmed the still more obscure trail. Finally, after a steep pull, the trail brought us to one of those forest windows with an outlook over miles of wilderness. We sat down, much to the satisfaction of my urban muscles. A ferny log, old flannels, and a view seemed, at the moment, the final consummation of all comfort. The warm midsummer stillness drowsed about us, and behind lay the waiting forest with more mystery in it than had ever come to light. The song of some solitary bird fell, note by note, into the green silence, like the very exhalation of loneliness seeking a meaning

"Crowns of green," Nicholas, said quietly, "or crowns of gold."

* * *

I fancied I knew what he was thinking because the very peace which we had been traversing called up the war, making its horror and waste and uselessness more vividly senseless than ever. Our morning's joy had been so deep, so satisfying, and so easy of attainment that we were ready to prescribe it for the agonized world. Yet the mandate of life was more life, progress, and how make this innocent peace and progress complementary and compatible? I was too selfishly somnolent, however, to reply to Nicholas's lure and get launched on a discussion. The correct and final answers were all in the New Testament, anyway. Several hundred million people admitted it, and the rest knew it tacitly in their hearts. Yet we kept detouring around the simple truths like a society of Mad Hatters.

* * *

My silence did not cue Nicholas for long. "Jed Cress has solved his own problem," my friend said. "He has obeyed his own nature, choosing the crown of green, and to me his life seems one of almost incomparable satisfaction. He lives on his tower through the summer, watching for the first sign of fire. He is witness to every shade of the day's glory. He is paid to gratify his eye every waking minute. And the less busy he is, the more efficiently he has done his job. He is king of beauty and can go to sleep happy in the thought that he has helped preserve this green kingdom of his, this source of streams, this living sanctuary of wildness, for his people. So, in the end, he fulfills three conditions of a happy life: he keeps his original innocence, he serves, and he grows."

* * *

"What does he do in winter?"

"He balances his summer of duty to society with a season of duty to himself. He lives alone in his cabin, cuts wood, reads, and thinks."

"What about loneliness?"

"He's never mentioned it," Nicholas said. "It probably is his dearest possession. I gather that he's devoutly sorry for people so shored up by social props that they can't stand alone. He told me of an experience with one of that sort, a young fellow on relief through no fault of his own. Jed ran across him in town and took the boy home with him, to Lost Cabin Pond. Jed hoped to put a foundation under him, I suppose, for the city one was rather twitchy and not much to build on. But it didn't work. He'd been bombed so incessantly by our civilization that the stillness gave him the jitters. He wouldn't stay until it soaked in. I'm taking Jed a poem I did about it. Jed likes poetry, even mine with the bark on. He's a good judge of it, too. He says that you can tell what's good because the inside is always bigger than the outside. He told me once why he loved solitude: because it enabled him to keep the capacity of really liking what he liked. He grieved because the boy would not stay with him until he had at least learned that."

* * *

I held out my hand.

Nicholas ignored it for a while; but, as I kept it out, he finally deposited his poem in it, and I read. The lines indeed had the bark on, but they gave me a just preview of the man I was to meet; and at the close suddenly flared out in a two-line illumination of all that matters, or almost all. Here it is:

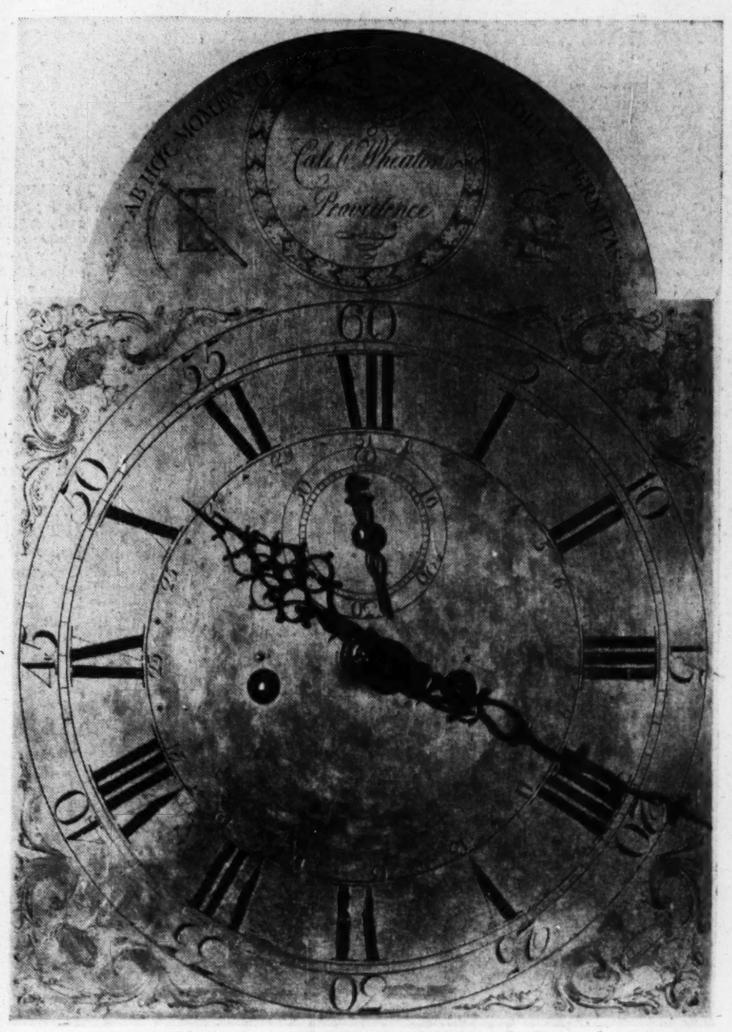
The little cabin took no caring
That broom and water could not give it.
Sun and rain and the wind are wearing,
But if your life's half weather, you have to
live it.
Jed nailed down loose shingles in the spring,
And warmed its feet with loam in the fall;
But his only other ministering
Was to calk the wall
Or shovel the roof off after a storm.
He laid up stores enough on his shelf
To last him through the hardest winter,
And chopping wood kept him doubly warm
When the mountains burned with that other
smoke
On zero noons. He loved to hear
The flung snow fingering the pane,
And something in him was kin to rain.
He laughed at solicitous city folk
For making of winter a thing to fear.
His winter! When the great winds shout,
And stars burn best.
Winter, the time when truth comes out.

Jed's days were loose-blown, like the leaves
That had tasted autumn in the air.
He bound himself then to no enterprise
He could not drop at a chipmunk's notice
To look at grayly filming skies
And feel on the shoulders the lack of care.
His daily paper was the Range,
His music, the wind-drift through a tree.
Since no one he knew was wholly wise,
He listened to none who bid him change
His way of living. He was free
As any who finds the common strange,
Pausing to sift the miracle,
Listening to the talk in the eaves
Or the admonitions in his breast
And doing each day as he thought best

Once Jed brought home to his bounty
A city boy, like a fledgling bird
Fallen from nest. He was on the county,
Thin and pinched in all that's human,
Afraid of every wood's noise he heard.
At first Jed laid his restless mood
To this cross of city and forest days.
But the thing Jed watched for never stirred.
He shrunk back from the trailless wood,
And seemed half-crazed by time's natural
gait.
(A city boy detests to wait,
For a movie or the movie's end,
For the slow growing into might,
Or the sure making of a friend.
What is Orion to a Neon light?)
Jed's faith was that the earth would mend
This moth-like fever. But the boy
Put no roots down. The fall came on.
The white rime lingered after dawn.
But he, still wasting like a birch
Until its yellowed leaves are gone,
Hated the cabin and its wish for love.

One morning of wet snow, he said:
"May I go back to the city, Jed?"
"Why, what's the matter?" Jed could not
move.
"I'm lonely." The boy put on his hat.
"Lonely?" The older scratched his head.
He didn't know any cure for that,
Nor where to go, if you could not find
Life's goodness here, though you lived apart,
Walking the garden of the mind,
Tending that burning bush, the heart.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH



By Courtesy of the Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE DIAL OF A WHEATON CLOCK

Capturing Beauty

I WAS VISITED, as I sat in my room today, by one of those sudden impressions of rare beauty that come and go like flashes, and which leave one desiring a similar experience. The materials of the impression were simple and familiar enough. My room looks out into a little court; there is a plot of grass, and to the right of it an old stone-built wall, close against which stands a row of aged lime-trees. Straight opposite, at right angles to the wall, is the east side of the Hall, with its big plain traceried window enlivened with a few heraldic shields of stained glass. While I was looking out to-day there came a flying burst of sun, and the little corner became a sudden feast of delicate colour; the rich green of the grass, the foliage of the lime-trees, their brown wrinkled stems, the pale moss on the walls, the bright points of colouf in the emblazonries of the window, made a sudden delicate harmony of tints. I had seen the place a hundred times before without ever guessing what a perfect picture it made.

What a strange power the perception of beauty is! . . . There are times in our lives when we seem to go singing on our way, and when the beauty of the world sets itself like a quiet harmony to the song we uplift. Then again come seasons when all is well with us, when we are prosperous and contented, interested in life and all its concerns, when no perception of beauty comes near us; when we are tranquil and content, and take no heed of the delicate visions of the day; when music has no inner voice, and poetry seems a mere cheerful jingling of ordered phrases. . . .

I was taking a week ago what, for the sake of the associations, I call my holiday. I walked with a cheerful companion among spring woods, lying nestled in the folds and dingles of the Sussex hills; the sky was full of flying gleams; the distant ridges, clothed in wood, lay blue and remote in the warm air; but I cared for none of these things. Then, when we stood for a moment in a place where I have stood a hundred times before, where a full stream spills itself over a pair of broken lock-gates into a deserted lock, where the stone-crop grows among the masonry, and the alders root themselves among the mouldering brick-work, the mood came upon me, and I felt like a thirsty soul that has found a bubbling spring coming out cool from its hidden caverns on the hot hillside.—A. C. BENSON, in "From a College Window." (New York: Putnam.)

A VALUED ITEM in the Rhode Island Museum of Art is an antique clock whose dial is pictured here. Its woodwork bears the characteristics of the style of the highly-esteemed native cabinet-maker, John Goddard, who was first in his profession. The works were executed by Caleb Wheaton.

The case is made from mahogany of beautiful grain with carved ornamentations. The dial is surmounted by a broken-arch frame, adorned with rosette and flame motives. The pendulum area is chamfered at the corners where fluted columns are inserted.

Caleb Wheaton was a clock-maker of repute, born in Providence in 1757. He was known for being "scrupulously correct in business transactions." The works in the clock are made of brass and the dial plate is silvered, bearing black enameled Roman numerals and incised ornamentation. In clear lettering across the top is inscribed the Latin quotation "AB HOC MOMENTO PENDET ÆTERNITAS" (on this moment hangs eternity). The scythe, the hour glass, and the portrait of Father Time are symbolical embellishments. With a flourishing hand, Caleb Wheaton signed his handiwork.

D. A.

The Case of the Admirable Crichton

AT THE SAME time as the Australian is more interested in the stranger than we are at home, he is also far more familiar. The lion interests him, but in no sense overawes him. "The chap has something new to tell me—I'll listen—I can show him something new also, my word." That is the feeling. And so, whoever he is, he treats you as his equal, and if you behave normally, and by normally I mean refrain from an attack on various institutions about which you know nothing or from teaching him how to live, then you are accepted as a friend from the word go; if not, there will be very little pretence. . . .

I made one long tour by car as the guest of a Government Travel Bureau. As usual the driver was the most valuable exhibit. My curiosity was aroused when the driver of the previous day said to me, "I hope you and Les hit it off. He's a good chap, but takes some getting to know." I did not wonder at the phrasing, but I, too, hoped that I got on well with Les. When you pass four days with a man it is quite important.

This Les was a good-looking young fellow, lean, well-baked, and well-groomed. Sitting next to him I tried for a time to draw him out. He was polite but taciturn. He gave me just the right answer and nothing more. As I was to spend four days alone in his company this did not look too bright.

It was hot and dusty. . . . We stopped, and I planked down my two bob on the counter. You have to do it very rapidly in Australia or they always get in first. "Thanks, I'll have a lemonade.". . . He brightened up and began to talk; it was the effect of the lemonade, or rather the offer.

"Yes, I've been sizing you up," he said, and then removed his uniform cap and coat. "Strictly against the rules. We've got to spend four days together. They said at the office you were an English author and I thought it might be heavy going. I heard you were writing a book on Australia. Thought you might tell us how to run the place, not that we do it too well. . . . But it's a fine country, none better, and I've travelled."

From that moment he became a delightful companion. Even had I wanted it, a master and servant relationship would have been impossible, apart from the fact that nothing could have made a man of that type into a servant. In the country hotels we had our meals at the same table, we were given a choice of exactly similar bedrooms, and from the hostess's point of view he was a man of influence and very definitely the guest of honour. He always turned to me with a broad grin and said, "Choose." That was more polite than taking it for granted that I would have first choice. . . .

Australia is like that; a country entirely free from servility. One cannot expect the man in charge to "sir" you or pretend to look to you for advice when you are thrown together on a desert island or in the bush. It is the case of The Admirable Crichton.—ARNOLD HASKELL, in "Waltzing Matilda." (London: Black.)

Wahrheit angewandt

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE WAHRHEIT kann vom Verstreichen der Zeit nicht beeinflußt werden. Die Behauptung, daß zweimal zwei fünf sei, ist zu aller Zeit eine Unrichtigkeit. In der denkbar längsten Zeit kann eine Lüge nie eine Wahrheit werden.

Der echte Sucher nach der Wahrheit muß mit dem richtigen Begriff von Gott als dem allgegenwärtigen Guten beginnen. Er muß erkennen, daß Gottes Werk vollendet, von Ewigkeit zu Ewigkeit vollständig ist. Dies sind unvermeidliche Schlüsse aus folgenden biblischen Erklärungen (1. Mose 1, 31; 2, 1): „Gott sah an alles, was er gemacht hatte; und siehe da, es war sehr gut. . . . Also ward vollendet Himmel und Erde mit ihrem ganzen Heer". Ferner ist im 1. Kapitel des 1. Buchs Mose berichtet: „Gott schuf den Menschen ihm zum Bilde" und gab ihm „Herrschaft . . . über die ganze Erde". So spiegelt der Mensch Gott wider, drückt Gott aus und bekundet gottgegebene Herrschaft.

Jeder Mensch ist daher mit der gottverliehenen Fähigkeit ausgestattet, die Wahrheit des Seins zu erkennen und im Denken und Tun zu betätigen. Der Christliche Wissenschafter, der betätigt, was er versteht, wird täglich dankbarer für die gewaltige Erleuchtung, die in unserer Zeit durch das Lebenswerk der Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, Mary Baker Eddy, in die Welt gekommen ist. In ihrem Buche „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt sie (S. 505): „Verständnis ist die Scheidelinie zwischen dem Wirklichen und dem Unwirklichen"; und an einer andern Stelle erklärt sie (S. 174): „Die Wahrheit ist geoffenbart. Sie muß nur betätigt werden".

Christus Jesus sagte klar, daß das Reich Gottes im geistigen Denken ist. Als einige seiner Nachfolger frohlockend sagten (Luk. 10, 17): „Es sind uns auch die Teufel untertan in deinem Namen", antwortete Jesus (K. 10, 18): „Ich sah wohl den Satanas vom Himmel fallen wie einen Blitz". Für sein Bewußtsein—das Bewußtsein der Allheit Gottes, des Guten—konnte es unmöglich eine Wirklichkeit im Bösen geben. Vor seinem reinen Denken verging das Böse augenblicklich. Überdies ermahnt uns der Apostel Paulus: „Ein jeglicher sei gesinnt, wie Jesus Christus auch war" (Phil. 2, 5).

Als eines Sonntagmorgens die Gemeinde gerade eine christlich-wissenschaftliche Kirche verließ, kam ein Mann von der Straße herein und fragte einen Ordner, ob ihm jemand helfen könne. Er hatte über dem Eingang gelesen: „So vertrage dich nun mit ihm und habe Frieden". Viele Jahre lang war er ein Sklave alkoholischer Getränke gewesen, und er hatte seine Anstellung verloren. Seinem Heim drohte die Auflösung, und er war in Verzweiflung. Er bat einen Ausüber um Hilfe, und in einer Behandlung war das Verlangen nach starken Getränken vernichtet, und er wurde später ein tätiger Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft.

Die heilende Arbeit Christi Jesu und seiner Nachfolger vor neunzehn Jahrhunderten wird durch Mrs. Eddys liebevolle und selbstaufopfernde Arbeit für die Menschheit in der heutigen Zeit wieder getan. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (S. 175, 176) schreibt Mrs. Eddy „Gedenke an Gott in allen deinen Wegen, so wirst du die Wahrheit finden, die den Sinnentraum zerstört, indem sie die Harmonie der Wissenschaft, die Ihn erklärt, mit Heilung, Frieden und vollkommener Liebe einläßt"

Wir sollten hier und jetzt eine volle Erlösung vom Bösen, von Sünde, Krankheit und Tod erwarten. Wir müssen unablässig das Gute erwarten und sollten frohlocken, daß durch Christus Jesus und die Christliche Wissenschaft der Weg klar gemacht ist

Die Bibel ist voll geistiger Unterweisung, die auf alle menschliche Not in jedem Zeitalter anwendbar ist. Im 1. Buch Mose ist berichtet, daß „alle Welt" einst „einerlei Zunge und Sprache hatte" (1. Mose 11, 1), daß die Menschen aber einen Turm bauen wollten, des Spitze bis an den Himmel reichen sollte, um den Erbauern einen Namen zu machen—ein Versuch der Selbstverherrlichung, der in Mißerfolg und Sprachenverwirrung endete. Ein andermal ist berichtet (1. Mose 28, 12), daß Jakob im Traum „eine Leiter auf der Erde" stehen sah, „die rührte mit der Spitze an den Himmel, und siehe, die Engel Gottes stiegen daran auf und nieder". Hier haben wir die Anerkennung, daß Gott die einzige Quelle der Hilfe in der Stunde der Not ist, eine Anerkennung, die Jakob stärkte und ihn befähigte, einen falschen Sinn des Selbst zu überwinden und seinem Bruder Esau furchtlos mit Liebe zu begegnen.

Durch das treue Wirken der Christlichen Wissenschaft wird sicher der Tag kommen, wo alle Welt wieder „einerlei Zunge und Sprache" haben wird, wo die Menschen in einer „neuen Zunge", die alle hören und verstehen können, Gott verherrlichen werden.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Truth Practiced

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE TRUTH cannot be affected by the lapse of time. The claim that twice two is five is forever a falsity. Throughout the farthest reach of time no lie can ever become a truth.

The genuine seeker for Truth needs to begin with the correct concept of God as omnipresent good. He needs to recognize the fact that God's work is finished, complete, from everlasting to everlasting. These are inevitable deductions from the following Biblical statements (Genesis 1:31; 2:1): "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good. . . . Thus the heavens and the earth were finished, and all the host of them." Further, as recorded in the first chapter of Genesis, God "created man in his own image," and gave him "dominion . . . over all the earth." Thus man reflects, expresses, God, and manifests God-given dominion.

Each one of us is therefore endowed with the God-given ability to recognize the truth of being and to practice it in thought and deed. The student of Christian Science who practices what he understands, grows daily more grateful for the stupendous enlightenment that has come into the world, in this age, through the lifework of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. In her book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she writes (p. 505), "Understanding is the line of demarcation between the real and unreal;" and in another passage she declares (p. 174): "Truth is revealed. It needs only to be practised."

Christ Jesus said plainly that the kingdom of God is within spiritual thinking. When some of his followers expressed joy, saying (Luke 10:18), "Even the devils are subject unto us through thy name," Jesus replied (10:18), "I beheld Satan as lightning fall from heaven." To his consciousness—that of the allness of God, good—there could be no possible reality in evil. Before his pure thought, evil vanished instantaneously. Furthermore, the Apostle Paul exhorts to "let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus" (Philippians 2:5).

One Sunday morning, just as the congregation was dispersing from a Christian Science church, a man came in from the street and asked one in attendance if he could get some help. He had read over the entrance door, "Acquaint now thyself with him, and be at peace." He had been a slave to alcohol for many years. He had lost his employment, his home was in danger of being broken up, and he was in despair. He asked a practitioner for help, and in one treatment the desire for strong drink was dispelled, and he was permanently healed. He afterwards became an active student of Christian Science.

The healing work, such as was done by Christ Jesus and his followers, nineteen centuries ago, is being repeated in our time, through Mrs. Eddy's loving and self-sacrificing labors for humanity. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (pp. 175, 176) Mrs. Eddy says, "Remember God in all thy ways, and thou shalt find the truth that breaks the dream of sense, letting the harmony of Science that declares *Him*, come in with healing, and peace, and perfect love."

We should expect a full salvation from evil, here and now, from sin, sickness, and death. We need to maintain expectancy of good, and should rejoice that the way is made plain through Christ Jesus and Christian Science.

The Bible is full of spiritual instruction applicable to all human need in every age. It is recorded in the book of Genesis that "the whole earth" was once "of one language" (Genesis 11:1), but that men attempted to build a tower whose top should reach unto heaven, in order to make a name for the builders—an attempt at self-glorification which resulted in failure and confusion of language. Another incident is recorded (Genesis 28:12, 13) in which Jacob saw, in a dream, "a ladder set up on the earth, and the top of it reached to heaven: and behold the angels of God ascending and descending on it." Here was an acknowledgment of God as the one and only source of help in the hour of need, an acknowledgment which strengthened Jacob, and enabled him to overcome a false sense of self, and to meet his brother Esau fearlessly, in love.

Through the faithful ministrations of Christian Science, the day is surely coming when the whole earth shall again be "of one language, and of one speech," when men shall glorify God in a "new tongue" that all can hear and understand.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

In Autumn Dawn

How ardently in autumn dawn
Burn flames the maple has put on,
As if the summer's fleeting fire
Were domed within that leafy pyre,
Embracing scarlet flowers with flame
And holding sky in summer's name.

In changes less spectacular
The yellow-wearing willows are
Retired from green so quietly
One knows not how it came to be,
Save that the waters at their feet
Grew cold in warning their retreat.

Upon the hills the oaks are cast
In bronze, their leaves to be the last
Retained from wind, as winter takes
Chromatic patterns autumn makes,
Withdrawn in strength and dignity
To bear whatever blast may be.

Meanwhile the eye which holds the scene
Distills its colors from the green
And bids the heart keep maple flame
Against the white of winter's claim,
And bids the mind be willow-still
And strong as bronze upon the hill.

KEITH THOMAS

Presage

Dry stalks
And curling leaves
Crackling in the chill wind,
Presage not only winter, but
The spring.

L. S.

The
Christian Science Periodicals
Established by
Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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Christian Science Sentinel

ntended to hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" by Mary Baker Eddy). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing and special information regarding the Christian Science Movement. Published weekly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; three months, 88c; single copy, 10c.

The Christian Science Journal

"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Published monthly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; single copy, 35c.

Christian Science Quarterly

Contains the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday services in all Christian Science churches throughout the world. Printed in seven languages—in English; and in Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, or Swedish, with English on alternate pages. Price for one year, $1.00; single copies, 25c. In Braille, grade one and a half, published monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science

"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing. German or French editions issued monthly. Price for each edition, single copy, 20c; one year, $2.00. Scandinavian, Dutch, or Braille editions issued quarterly. Price for each edition, single copy, 25c; one year, $1.00.

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1940 ☆☆R

Forces Opposing Liquor Hold Own in Bay State

Forces opposing the sale of liquor in Massachusetts communities just about held their own at the 1940 election, with some gains and some losses, accumulating returns for the three local option questions on the ballot revealed today.

The proposal for a State lottery to help finance old-age assistance payments, which was on the ballot in 30 out of the Bay State's 40 senatorial districts, meanwhile appeared within reach of victory. This proposal—which few voters had ever heard about—is purely advisory and has no force of law.

Moving to restrict liquor sales, the towns of Buckland, Gosnold and Shelburne, which allowed sale of all kinds of liquor, voted, according to unofficial returns, to limit the traffic to beer, wine, other light beverages, and packaged goods. These three towns thus prohibit bars and other establishments from selling strong liquors in glasses or other unpackaged form.

Wareham, formerly without restriction, voted to limit liquor sales to packaged goods. The town of Wendell, which has permitted sale of beer and wine, decided to go bone dry and prohibit all liquor sales.

The new limitations go into effect Jan. 1, 1941, according to a State Law.

Eleven "bone dry" communities in the Greater Boston area voted to stay that way and forbid all liquor sales. They are: Arlington, Belmont, Melrose (the only city in the Commonwealth which forbids all liquor sales) Needham, Sharon, Wellesley, Westwood, Winchester, Lincoln, Stoneham and Weston.

The great majority of the Bay State communities, however, voted to remain completely wet.

Many of the towns of the Greater Boston area voted overwhelmingly to allow sale of packaged goods only, although prohibiting sale of other types of liquor. These towns include Dover, Milton, Natick, Wakefield, Winthrop, Medford, and Lexington. None of them made any change in their rulings by this action.

Four other towns near the Hub —Newton, Concord, Marblehead and Sudbury—voted to continue their present rules, which permit sale of beer, wine, similar light beverages, and packaged goods, but prohibited bulk sale of strong liquor.

On the other side, the Bay State towns of Upton, Norwell and Halifax—formerly bone dry—voted to permit sale of packaged goods. The vote was tied in Halifax, according to unofficial returns.

Mendon, formerly prohibiting all liquor sales, let down the bars for sale of beer, wine and other light beverages.

On the lottery question, incomplete returns indicated today that a majority of those who actually voted on this issue favored instructing their Senators to vote for establishment of a State lottery.

The proposal was carried with varying phraseology as a question of public policy on ballots in 30 of the State's 40 senatorial districts.

The question, as submitted in most of the districts, read: "Shall the Senator from this district be instructed to vote for the establishment of a lottery to be conducted by the Commonwealth, the net proceeds of which shall provide additional revenue for the old age assistance fund?"

The fact that a majority of those who actually voted on the proposal were in favor of it, does not necessarily mean that it won an electoral victory. To carry, the referendum must not only get more "Yes" than "No" votes, but it must also be voted upon by a majority of those who cast ballots.

Another referendum calling for $10 a week in old-age assistance payments, was also winning apparent support. Both these proposals were sponsored by Charles C. O'Donnell of Lynn, organizer of the Massachusetts Society for Old-Age Pensions. Neither referendum attracted much attention prior to the balloting. With most "independent" voters neglecting to vote on these issues, the results showed favorable results running from 2 to 1 to 8 to 1 as returns came in.

Although Mr. O'Donnell contends the referenda are mandatory, Massachusetts legislators have customarily reversed such "mandates" at legislative roll calls when they chose to do so.

Byrd's Giant 'Snow Cruiser' The Topic of Boston Lecture

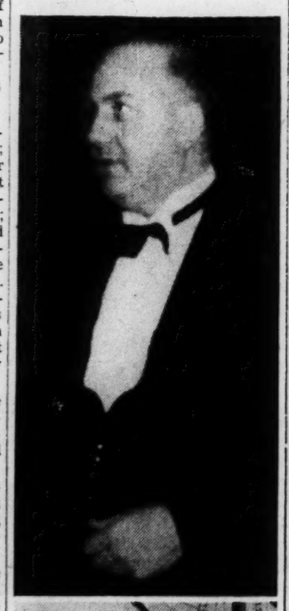
By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

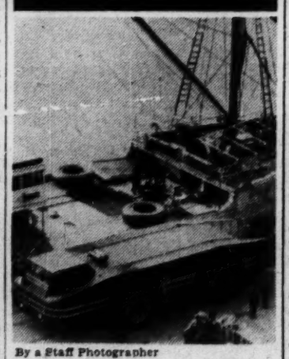
Summering in the Antarctic today is that seven-room bungalow on wheels, the Byrd Expedition's "Snow Cruiser." Last night, Dr. Thomas C. Poulter, its builder and designer lectured for the New England Museum of Natural History, told how it was born as an idea, progressed through the blueprint stages, became a steel and rubber reality, navigated the highways from Chicago to Boston like a battleship on a parade ground, was loaded on the ship "North Star" and finally came to rest near Little America after an eventful trip ashore along the Bay of Whales.

"It was built to meet the conditions attendant upon Antarctic climate and terrain," said Dr. Poulter. "There has been a great deal of good natured joshing pointed in our direction because of its size and the fact that it had an adventure in a ditch enroute to Boston, but the truth is that it was not designed for highway travel."

It was planned to use the snow cruiser as a traveling base camp which would carry along all the comforts of home for the explorers while they were out in the field. The intention was to progress through the Antarctic snows at the rate of about six miles an hour using a plane to explore more thoroughly the region on either side of the trail for about 200 miles. In that way a great deal could be learned about Antarctic geography and accurate aerial maps could be made.

The plan was not completed because, instead of a three-year expedition, the explorers barely had time to unload their supplies when the main supply ship returned home taking Admiral Richard Byrd with it to fight for funds for the second year.





By a Staff Photographer

Dr. Thomas C. Poulter

Who designed the Antarctic "Snow Cruiser," shown below in process of being loaded aboard the North Star at the Army Base, Boston.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Considerable cloudiness tonight and Friday; slightly colder tonight; lowest temperature tonight near 35; continued cold Friday and Saturday; moderate northwest winds.

Maine: Considerable cloudiness, snow flurries except extreme southwest portion tonight and Friday, colder tonight continued cold Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

New Hampshire: Considerable cloudiness, snow flurries north portion tonight and Friday, colder tonight, continued cold Friday and Saturday.

Vermont: Considerable cloudiness with snow flurries tonight and Friday, slightly colder tonight, continued cold Friday and Saturday.

Massachusetts: Considerable cloudiness tonight and Friday, somewhat colder tonight, continued cold Friday and Saturday.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Considerable cloudiness tonight and Friday, somewhat colder tonight, continued cold Friday and Saturday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Moderate to fresh northwest winds; scattered to broken clouds, showers north portion tonight and Friday.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Diminishing northwest winds; generally fair tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	40	39	New Orleans	56	56
Chicago	29	29	New York	40	39
Denver	30	28	Norfolk	42	41
Kansas City	31	30	Philadelphia	41	40
Los Angeles	57	55	St. Louis	28	28
Miami	69	68	San Francisco	62	58
Minneapolis	33	30	Washington	45	44

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T. Nov. 7.
B—Minimum for previous 12 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 5:15 p. m.; height, 9.6 feet.
Friday, 5:56 a. m.; height, 8.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:01 p. m.

Seen at Boston's Annual Fall Flower Exhibit

By a Staff Photographer

On Display at Horticultural Hall

Top: Formal sunken garden of Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Crowninshield of Marblehead at the Fall Flower Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, which opened its four-day exhibit today. Lower: Left—Miss Brenda Newton sizes up the mammoth White Turner chrysanthemums, exhibited by Mrs. E. D. Brandegee of Brookline. Right—Knute Johnson of Medfield picks out the biggest gourd of its kind in the show, grown by Joseph C. Andrews of Hyde Park.

Yule Theme Featured At Flower Show

Fall is in the air today, especially at Horticultural Hall.

There the striking green and yellow of shiny gourds, the pattern of chrysanthemums, from yellow gold to burnished bronze, and a rustic New England cottage with a Christmas theme are among the unusual exhibits that drew eager visitors from one display to another at the Fall Flower Show at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society today, with a growing puzzle in their minds as to which of the many exhibits was the finest and most artisti

Impressive in elegance and loveliness is the sunken garden of Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Crowninshield of Marblehead. Here the brightness of growing chrysanthemum blooms is reflected in a formal cistern pool, and one almost expects the owner of the house that must be hidden behind the hedge of evergreens to descend the winding steps with iron railing in the corner.

Visitors Operate Switch

The center "lawn" with flower border and gold-fish pool was arranged by the Gardener and Florists Club of Boston, and is flanked by the chrysanthemum garden of Edwin S. Webster of Brookline and a similar display by the Gardiner Museum on one side, with exhibits of Sydney Hoffman and W. T. Walke of Salem on the other.

Drawing a particularly curious and enthusiastic crowd was the rustic New England cottage doorway of Miss Elizabeth Woolley, landscape architect of Boston, with its Christmas setting enhanced by the new use of the black light. Visitors excitedly operated the switch themselves to throw an alternately black and white light on a Christmas decoration seen through the cottage window.

By use of the black light colors not visible to the human eye are brought out under the short-wave ray. A garland for the birds, of apples spiked to an ordinary piece of rope with nails gave an artistic touch to the doorway, with a feeding station oddly fashioned of rope nearby. Miss Woolley called her exhibit "Christmas for the Birds."

From the formal New England atmosphere of the upstairs exhibits, the visitors descended to "Chinatown," a complete room given over to the striking gourd exhibit of the New England Gourd Society.

Oriental Atmosphere

Everything from the Chinese open air market, featured in the center of the room, to surrounding shadow box displays including a Chinese junk made from a gourd, and two exceedingly live red flenches in a cage with a red painted gourd for a home, was Oriental in tone and setting.

Garlands and Christmas wreaths attracted especial attention, in another room with decorations of a religious type being exhibited for the first time. Many suggestions for dinner table decorations called forth excited murmurs and housewives examined the materials closely for new ideas. The orchid table, as always, had its own enthusiastic admirers.

The Show, which opened today at Horticultural Hall at two o'clock and will be open until 10 p. m., will be open on Friday and Saturday from 9 a. m., to 10 p. m., and on Sunday from 1 p. m. until 10 p. m.

Four dioramas, constructed for Harvard University, insured during their showing for $20,000, and depicting forest preservation methods, are in display near the door.

Haverhill Votes New Charter Providing for a City Manager

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERHILL, Mass., Nov. 7—By the slim margin of 26 votes Haverhill has voted to become the second city in Massachusetts to adopt a city manager and charter. The final vote was 8,207 to 8,181.

Plan D, which was the proposal adopted, differs from Plan E, which Cambridge voted for, in that the former does not provide for proportional representation. Both plans call for an elected council and an appointed city manager. The mayor is elected under Plan D and appointed under Plan E.

The possibility of a recount loomed today, though Henry J. Wells, former chairman of the Public Utilities Commission and an opponent of the plan, stated that he was not filing a recount petition in his name, though he understood that steps were being taken by others who opposed the measure to do so. A petition for a recount must be filed with the local election board within 48 hours after final tabulation.

At the same time Dr. Henry G. Armitage, Chairman of the Citizens' Charter Commission, hailed the victory for Plan D in Haverhill as a triumph for better government and stated that he was confident that a recount would make no change in the result.

Dr. Armitage said that the Committee had worked during the past few years to bring improvements into city government and had conducted an educational campaign to acquaint voters with the facts concerning Plan D.

Mr. Wells said that he was opposed to the adoption of Plan D for Haverhill on the grounds that it was not needed and pointed to the low tax rate in that city as indicative of the efficiency of the present system. He said that he feared a change might result in an increase of the cost of city government.

The plan will be put into operation in 1942 at the expiration of the terms of the present mayor and council. Elections for the new mayor and council will be held next November.

Babson Sends Congratulations

WELLESLEY, Mass., Nov. 7 (AP)—Roger W. Babson, defeated New Prohibition Party candidate, today congratulated President Roosevelt on his re-election.

"Hearty congratulations," said Mr. Babson. "A defeated statistician, however, humbly reminds you that one per cent of the vote properly allocated would have elected Wendell Willkie. Therefore know you will work for coalition, both with Republicans and minority parties. Please keep well. Four great years are ahead."

Faith in Mankind Is Ideal Of Democracy—Saltonstall

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, when certain of his re-election, issued the following statement:

Faith in mankind is the ideal of democracy!

I have tried in the past two years to govern Massachusetts to the end that no man's faith, no man's race, and no man's religion shall prejudice him in the slightest degree. I have tried to give you a government of honest service.

I thank, from the bottom of my heart, the people who worked for me so unselfishly and supported me in this campaign. I wish I could do so to each one in person. I wish I could have thanked the people who waited all last night in Boston to see me, but I would, under no circumstances, make a statement until I was certain whether we had won or lost.

I have prayed God each day for the last two years to make me a good Governor of all the people. I shall continue to do so. I have faith in the ability of the people of Massachusetts and the United States to decide rightly the great issues of national emergency that will face them in the next few years.

May we all work together for the best interest of our great country.

Nazi Consul In Court Calls On Immunity

Dr. Herbert Scholz, German consul in Boston, claimed diplomatic immunity and refused to answer "some" questions under cross-examination today at a hearing in connection with a case pending in the Federal District Court at New York, involving the copyright on Hitler's book "Mein Kampf."

Dr. Scholz said that "under Germany's friendship treaty with the United States, I was not obliged to attend the hearing," but had done so "out of courtesy and in a spirit of co-operation." He maintained that the questions put to him were not pertinent to the issues.

Philip Wittenberg of New York, counsel for Stackpole Sons, a publishing house, said that he had been questioning Dr. Scholz concerning distribution of propaganda in this country when the consul protested and claimed immunity.

For that reason, Mr. Wittenberg said, the hearing was suspended temporarily.

Dr. Scholz spent an hour and a half in the hearing room and told newspapermen his only connection with the case was identification of the signature of Franz Eher, Munich publisher, on papers assigning the American rights on the copyright to Houghton Mifflin, American publishers.

Archie Dawson, attorney representing Houghton Mifflin, said Dr. Scholz had identified the signature, that the consul was personally acquainted with Franz Eher, and that a deposition concerning his testimony would be filed in the court at New York "probably" within two weeks.

University of Pennsylvania Musical in Boston Dec. 13

The Mask and Wig Club of the University of Pennsylvania will make a special appearance in Boston this year, giving a performance of its new musical at the Boston Opera House on Dec. 13.

This year marks the fifty-third annual production of the undergraduate organization and is especially lavish in honor of the celebration of the University's Bicentennial.

State Awaits Recount In Gubernatorial Race

By Edgar M. Mills

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Two million split-ticket voting citizens of Massachusetts were awaiting today the outcome of the gubernatorial recount to be undertaken at the request of Paul A. Dever, Democratic nominee, who was defeated by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall by 9,057 votes, according to unofficial returns.

Mr. Dever, who leaves public life after 6 years as Attorney General, has announced he will seek a Statewide recount of the ballots. The complete unofficial tabulation gave Mr. Saltonstall 997,285 votes to 988,228, each obtaining far more votes than any previous candidate for state office in Massachusetts history.

President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook and Senator David I. Walsh received more than 1,000,000 votes, the first time any political office seeker has topped the 1,000,000 mark in this State.

1,000 Signatures Needed

That a recount will be sought was formally announced today by William H. Burke, Jr., chairman of the Democratic State Committee. Mr. Burke, expressing his bewilderment at how his State ticket could have lost while the President was piling up more than 100,000 plurality, said he felt a recount for all of the State offices was indicated.

However, it was pointed out that the law admits of such a recount only in instances where the difference between candidates is less than 1 per cent. Only the gubernatorial contest qualifies under that rule in the present election.

Ten days is now allotted for either side to obtain 250 signatures in each of four counties, a total of 1,000, and to file them with the County Clerks. After that, the County Clerks have five days in which to certify that the signatures are those of legal voters and to transmit the recount petitions to the Secretary of State. So, some delay before the final, official results are known is likely.

Backers of Mr. Saltonstall, however, are confident that the recount will not change the result. They remember the recount taken in 1936, when Mr. Saltonstall was defeated by Francis E. Kelly, Democrat, for Lieutenant Governor, by 10,093 votes. The recount at that time made little difference, and it is understood similar checkups in the past have not changed the original results.

In preparation for the recount, State police and local police officers have been stationed to guard the ballot boxes to prevent possible tampering.

In Boston, Edward D. Sirois, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, sent guards to challenge many votes on election day. In all, approximately 4,000 ballots were challenged, but were counted. If these are eventually thrown out because of G. O. P. protests, the Saltonstall margin will be much safer.

Mr. Sirois attributed Mr. Dever's small margin in Boston, the decisive factor in the Attorney General's defeat, to the presence of his watchers at the polls.

Council Democratic

The Democratic surge which gave the State to Mr. Roosevelt and re-elected Senator Walsh also turned the Executive Council Democratic for the first time since James M. Curley, as Governor, through appointments of incumbents to other more lucrative positions, changed the Council from Republican to Democratic.

The Council lineup for 1941 and 1942 will be five Democrats and four Republicans, a situation which might very well handicap the Governor in regard to appointments and other official acts. In 1939 and 1940, the Republicans enjoyed an 8 to 1 majority.

The Democrats in the new Council are Joseph P. Clark, Jr., Fall River, who defeated Edgar S. Lindsay (R) of Brockton who was seeking re-election; Daniel H. Coakley of Boston, re-elected; James A. Donovan of Lawrence who toppled William J. MacInnis, former Mayor of Gloucester; Edmund J. Burke of Worcester who defeated George E. Nelson (R) of Worcester, who sought re-election, and Daniel M. Walsh, Jr., of Springfield, who won over Arthur A. Hastings (R) of Springfield, another who sought re-election.

The Republicans re-elected were Clayton L. Havey of Boston over Louis Shindler, Boston Democrat; Frank A. Brooks of Concord, whose opponent was William E. Bennett, Jr., (D) of Boston; Eugene A. F. Burtnett of Somerville who won over James J. Brennan, of Somerville, former Democratic Councilor, and Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill of Braintree, who serves ex officio.

One Representative Defeated

All Massachusetts Representatives in Congress were re-elected except Representative Luce (R), who was defeated in the Ninth Congressional district by Thomas H. Eliot, former New England Wage and Hour Administrator, who was also the Democratic nominee two years ago. As a result, the Massachusetts Congressional delegation will now be nine Republicans and six Democrats.

Republicans retained majorities in both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature. The Senate numbers 26 Republicans, 13 Democrats and one Senator who received the nominations of both parties. The House includes 136 Republicans, 99 Democrats and 5 Representatives who were nominated by both parties.

Thus, as in the past two years, the Governor should be able to push through the Legislature measures he urgently desires.

House Republicans of N. E. Top Democrats by 15 to 14

Republicans will hold 15 of New England's seats in the Lower House of Congress at the next session as against the Democrats' 14, and this just escapes the Republican low water mark in the House, it was brought out today by inquiry into recent Congressional history.

The best showing the Democrats of New England ever made numerically in Congress came during the second Congress of the New Deal 1935-36, when they outnumbered the Republicans 15 to 14.

After that overturning of tradition, the Republicans climbed back until at the session now expiring they had regained their customary strength prior to the New Deal.

Congressional currents in New England for the last six terms, going back to the last Congress of the Hoover Administration, are evidenced in the following chart:

	—Period of New Deal—								This elec.	
	1930		1932		1934		1936		1938	
	R	D	R	D	R	D	R	D	R	D
Mass.	12	4	10	5	8	7	10	3	5	9
Conn.	3	2	4	2	3	4	.	6	4	2
Maine	4	.	3	2	1	2	3	.	3	.
R. I.	2	1	.	2	1	1	.	2	2	.
N. H.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	2
Vt.	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.
Total	23	8	17	12	14	15	15	14	22	7	15	14

The foregoing table indicates that Vermont and Massachusetts have changed least, and that the largest fluctuations have come in Connecticut and Rhode Island.

Vermont proves the single State to remain undisturbed in its Congressional politics by the tremendous influences that have remade national politics in the past eight years. Its lone member of Congress has continued Republican without interruption.

In Connecticut, by contrast, Republican seats have twice been wiped out when all six places went Democratic. Similarly, Rhode Island has given its two seats to Democrats in three out of the five Congressional elections during the period of the New Deal.

Incidentally the larger number of seats in Congress held by New England in the 1930 election than those subsequently is explained by the cutting down of New England representation which went into effect with the 1932 election.

New England then lost two seats. One was taken from Massachusetts, one from Maine, and one from Rhode Island, while one was added to Connecticut.

One of the notable factors in the shifts appears to have been the labor vote in industrial centers.

Woman to Leave Democratic Group

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP)—Helen N. Hanson of Calais, Maine, announced today that she had resigned, effective Nov. 1, as Democratic National Committeewoman from Maine, a post she has held since 1935.

An attorney, Miss Hanson was the first of her sex to win appointment to a major office in Maine.

Two years before her election to the National Committee, Miss Hanson was named to the Industrial Accident Commission by Democratic Governor Louis J. Brann. She served four years.

U. S. Navy Acquires Huge Buses Used For Fair Travel

Those huge Greyhound buses, built especially for sightseeing tourists to the New York World's Fair, are in the United States Navy now.

When the Fair closed in October the practical purpose of these buses had been served, and just when their disposition was being considered Uncle Sam came along and wrote out a nice fat check to the Greyhound Company for these streamlined monsters.

But what did the Navy want with these leviathans? To transport men from Navy Yard to Navy Yard, of course. These buses have been distributed to various sections of the United States, and the Naval Reserve base at Squantum, Mass., already has one for its use. Officials here said the bus only cost $2,000, was in good condition, and had only a small amount of mileage. "It is a lot cheaper to transport a group of men in this bus than pay taxi fares," one official said.

Why didn't the Army snap them up for troop movements?

"The Army can walk," the Navy man said a bit ironically.

Military Protection Sought For Connecticut Industries

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 7—Connecticut's newly elected delegation to Congress—two Senators and six Congressmen—already has a duty to perform. It is to provide some military protection for the industries of the State.

E. Kent Hubbard, president of the Manufacturers' Association of Connecticut, speaking at the annual meeting of the association in Hartford just before election, made protection the theme of his address. The State's delegation to Congress, he said, was the only group in the country that could do the job. Describing Connecticut as the "arsenal" of the Nation, Mr. Hubbard declared this State is doing more for national defense than any other State in the Union. Airplanes, airplane engines and propellers, small arms, ammunition, machine tools and many other articles needed by the War and Navy Departments are manufactured in Connecticut. All these factories are booming now. None of them are protected against air attack, and perhaps not too effectively against sabotage.

The complaint that Connecticut lacks defenses against attack has been heard before, although the State is perhaps in no worse plight than any other on the Atlantic seaboard. There are Navy and Coast Guard bases at New London, and submarines are stationed in the harbor there. There is no Regular Army unit in Connecticut, but plans have been announced to make Brainard Field at Hartford the headquarters for air defense in the Northeast and to station a pursuit squadron there.

When Connecticut people speak of defense, they usually refer first to antiaircraft guns, or the lack of them. The State's cavalry troops, part of the National Guard, have been converted into an antiaircraft unit, but they have no guns. There was one antiaircraft gun in the hands of the National Guard, but it was borrowed for maneuvers elsewhere and was never returned.

Armory Needed Replacing

WPA and State financing will pay for the construction at New London of a $214,000 State armory as part of the defense program, but to New Londoners this is scarcely an emergency building project. The New London armory, built in 1885, has needed replacement a long time, they feel. Since the hurricane of 1938 severely damaged the old building the State Works Department has been waiting only until money became available for a new building. The defense appropriation produced the funds.

Politician Arrested

Sensation of the closing days of the political campaign in Hartford was the arrest of Anthony P. Zazzaro, prominent Democratic politician, brewer, bottler, and proprietor of most of the city's downtown parking lots. "Tony Z," as he is known in the capital city, has long been a potent and somewhat mysterious figure in municipal affairs. State's Attorney Hugh M. Alcorn, acting on information from the State Liquor Control Commission, asked for a warrant charging the brewer with nine counts of violating the liquor law. A grand jury may be summoned to hear Mr Alcorn's evidence, and to examine other witnesses he may produce.

The law Mr. Zazzaro is charged with breaking forbids a manufacturer of liquor to extend credit, beyond 30 days, to the holder of a retail liquor license. It was enacted to avert what many considered one of the worst evils of the pre-prohibition liquor business, the financing of saloons by breweries.

Company School

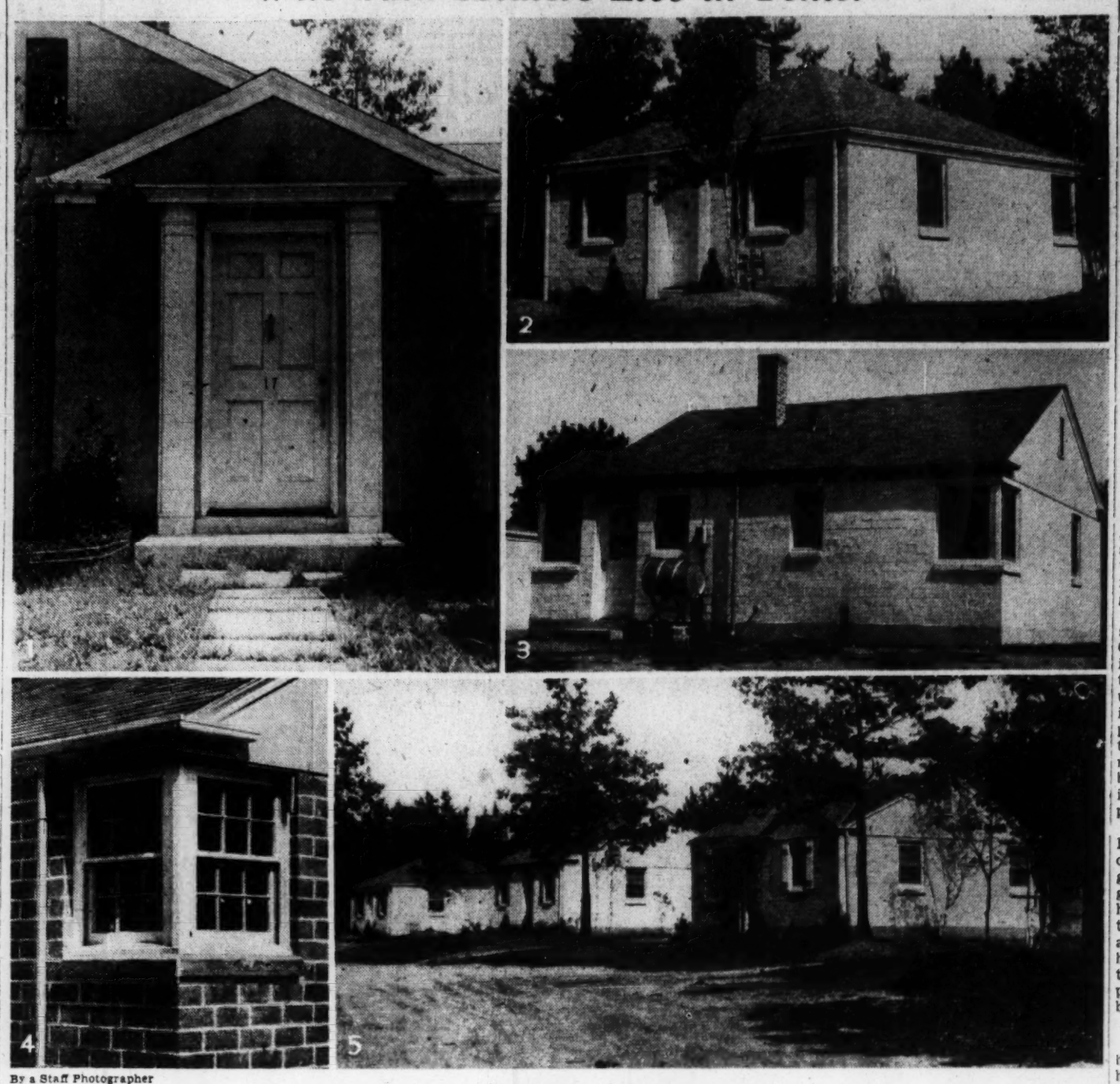
Cheney Brothers, Manchester, will run its own classes in silk weaving. The company needs more skilled help than it can find. Orders for parachute silk and powder bags for big guns are responsible.

Last Word on Milk

A committee of farmers said the last word on milk in the political campaign. The price of milk was made an issue by the Democrats, who asserted 14 cents a quart was higher than the consumer should have to pay. The price should go down, they said, but farmers should continue to receive what they are now paid.

In an "open letter to politicians," the Connecticut Wholesale Milk Producers' Council requested all office seekers to leave the subject of milk alone. Ideas for solving the difficulties of milk marketing "sprout like weeds" during a campaign and "do about as much good," said the council. "Fairy stories," the farmers added, "belong in the story books."

Who Said Soldiers Live in Tents?



By a Staff Photographer

Concrete Homes Building in Chicopee, Mass.

These are pictures of small homes being built by private funds in mill town to help house thousands who will work or train at new Northeast air base when completed. (1) Simple but attractive entrance to one of the homes. (2 and 3) Views of two typical low-cost houses constructed with cement blocks. (4) Utilization of the corner-window motif indicates a modern trend. (5) A street scene showing a trio of these homes, which sell for $2,900 to $4,000.

Chicopee Builders Get Jump On U. S. Defense Housing Plan

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICOPEE, Mass., Nov. 7—Reports from Washington that this mill town would soon be invaded by government-sponsored home building only served to expand the broad smiles on faces of local builders, today, recalling that private industry here has "got the jump on the Federal government's gigantic defense housing program."

The new community of $3,000 to $5,000 concrete homes now in building here as a normal, low-cost housing venture through private enterprise has suddenly assumed vital significance in the eyes of a nation confronted with the task of finding homes for a growing crop of defense technicians both in industry and in the army. For when the venture was started last winter, builders were thinking in terms of normal living requirements rather than an emergency defense crisis.

Today, however, Washington shifted its housing focus upon Chicopee where a new army base is under construction and decided that at least 200 Federal housing units must be built immediately in this mill town. Which causes private industry to chuckle over the prospects of having a community of almost 100 homes finished before the government can get into Chicopee on a highly competitive basis.

Only last February, the H. D. Fiedler Associates, Inc., with headquarters in Springfield, broke ground for the first of a planned group of 100 modern, cinder-block homes of four to seven rooms. At that time, the Government had just approved a new army air base here, and was proceeding leisurely toward the mapping and blueprinting of its new grounds and buildings.

Need Foreseen

The private housing corporation had foreseen that an army garrison here would be in need of modern homes, but it had no warning of the sudden defense emergency that raised the local venture to the levels of a full-fledged defense housing project.

Some 20 houses are already completed, the foundations are in for several others and plans are being pushed for the rapid completion of the 100 houses before some other private venture or the Government has time to compete effectively in this field.

Thus, a combination of circumstance and foresight thrusts Chicopee into the national limelight as a testing ground for private industry's frequently repeated contention that "given half a chance" it can provide quickly and efficiently for the housing needs of the American defense program.

Many Employed

Here in this mill town, private industry has more than "half a chance." Army officials revealed today for the first time that the new air base now near completion will employ 2,000 enlisted men, including skilled mechanics and officials of the Quartermaster's Depot who handle the business end of the post. There will also be 250 officers and their families who will not be garrisoned on the field itself.

Figuring an average of two to three persons to the family, there will be an increase of 4,500 to 7,000 persons in the population of this mill town when the army base is completed and in full operation. And anyone who knows Chicopee knows also that its homes cannot begin to meet the modern standards of living that the army men will demand for their families.

The homes being built by the private corporation are constructed with an eye for architectural distinction as well as low original costs and simple maintenance. They are said to be firesafe, stormproof, dampproof, termite proof and inexpensive to heat with gas. The severe lines of concrete are broken by wood trim, bright colored exteriors, and attractive doorways.

Economies have been made even to the point of installing the oil tanks above the ground. Not every one will like this, but it means savings in construction, and the tanks can be buried underground later when the home buyer has the money available.

Revised N. E. Vote For President

Massachusetts

1784 precincts out of 1810

Willkie	916,411
Roosevelt	1,052,678

Connecticut

Complete

Willkie	361,927
Roosevelt	417,958

Rhode Island

Complete

Willkie	138,432
Roosevelt	181,881

Maine

Complete

Willkie	163,928
Roosevelt	154,774

New Hampshire

Complete

Willkie	109,992
Roosevelt	125,625

Vermont

Complete

Willkie	78,335
Roosevelt	64,244

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Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 257 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.
New Haven—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WELI, 900kc.

Maine

Bangor—Sundays, Nov. 17 and Dec. 15, 1 p. m., WABI, 1200kc.
Bangor—Sunday, Dec. 1, 1 p. m.; Mondays, Nov. 11, 25, Dec. 9, 23, 7:45 a. m., WLBZ, 620kc.
Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays and Thursdays, 1:30 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 3:45 p. m., WRUL, (shortwave) 15.13 mc. (19.8 m.).
Boston—Third Sundays, 5 p. m., WRUL, (shortwave), 6.04mc (49.6m) 11.79mc (19.6m).
New Bedford—First Tuesdays, 9 p. m., WNBH, 1310kc.
Pittsfield—Week Nov. 11-16 inc., 9 a. m., WBRK, 1310kc.
Springfield—Week Dec. 30, 9 a. m., WSPR, 11:40kc.
Springfield—Week Dec. 16, 8:30 a. m., WMAS, 1420kc.
Worcester—Second Friday, 4 p. m., WORC, 1280kc.
West Yarmouth—First and third Mondays, 9:15 a. m., WOCB, 1210kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Saturday Dec. 7, 12 noon, WJAR, 890kc

Vermont

Springfield—Tuesdays, 8 p. m., WNBX 1260kc.
Waterbury—Thursdays, 10:45 a. m., WDEV 550kc

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 3:45 p. m., WRUL, 15.13mc (19.8m).
Boston—Third Sundays, 5 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.6m) 11.79mc (19.6m).

Republic of Panama

Colon—Third Tuesday of each month 7:15 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.1m).

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc (49.4m).

Local Option Vote in Massachusetts Cities and Towns

Note: Cities and towns which voted "No" on all three questions are dry.

	Full License		Beer & Wine		Pkg. Stores	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Abington	1,438	1,142	1,402	1,059	1,346	946
Acushnet	853	299	813	276	802	256
Adams	3,906	656	3,075	583	3,081	584
Amherst	1,305	1,645	1,857	1,140	1,938	1,112
Andover	2,844	2,108	2,972	1,728	3,485	1,317
Arlington	2,712	16,058	2,983	15,278	3,887	21,147
Ashburnham	474	420	446	403	602	326
Ashby	161	243	156	239	150	233
Ashfield	100	222	98	210	107	209
Athol	2,772	1,181	2,680	1,032	2,714	1,007
ATTLEBORO	6,388	2,234	6,127	2,050	5,200	1,909
Auburn	1,715	863	1,708	767	1,765	739
Ayer	766	332	734	281	765	266
Barre	736	327	721	291	758	281
Barnstable	1,900	977	1,843	865	1,934	797
Belchertown	537	447	531	425	572	388
Bellingham	891	180	816	160	787	168
Belmont	2,247	10,171	2,281	9,825	3,529	8,854
Berkley	250	181	236	142	224	147
Berlin	108	288	109	281	113	280
Bernardston	229	155	236	143	239	141
BEVERLY	6,693	4,150	6,344	3,750	7,153	3,175
Billerica	1,806	1,365	1,760	1,266	1,907	1,126
Blackstone	1,422	172	1,387	149	1,330	160
Bolton	99	204	99	190	91	197
Bourne	834	401	811	352	839	332
Boylston	229	283	222	278	216	276
Braintree	4,781	3,211	4,773	2,998	8,903	2,413
Brewster	193	190	188	172	204	159
Bridgewater	1,450	857	1,415	78	1,443	728
BROCKTON	17,427	8,731	16,878	7,886	17,655	6,997
Brookfield	362	168	360	149	375	146
Brookline	15,446	8,031	15,844	6,971	17,372	5,894
Buckland	313	326	322	299	347	295
Burlington	426	473	420	449	413	447
CAMBRIDGE	28,416	14,173	27,842	12,062	29,998	10,322
Canton	1,484	1,205	1,611	1,020	1,775	856
Charlemont	225	142	221	138	226	138
Charlton	590	252	590	235	658	218
Chatham	611	329	590	306	635	276
Chelmsford	2,030	1,099	1,940	1,010	2,033	911
CHELSEA	8,404	2,212	7,798	2,080	7,981	1,908
CHICOPEE	11,565	2,144	10,678	1,738	10,619	1,730
Chilmark	16	75	23	69	22	69
Clinton	3,621	1,306	3,518	1,228	2,804	1,214
Concord	1,497	1,613	1,796	1,342	2,189	903
Conway	195	140	190	122	222	134
Colrain	354	228	234	215	342	212
Danvers	3,057	1,970	2,984	1,832	3,258	1,634
Dartmouth	1,922	778	1,840	725	1,913	646
Dedham	3,772	3,320	3,786	3,002	4,825	2,065
Deerfield	701	321	699	286	712	329
Dennis	396	526	376	490	452	468
Dighton	464	403	438	365	362	357
Douglas	590	339	582	320	629	282
Dover	184	422	292	299	328	280
Dracut	1,721	420	1,588	377	1,543	379
Dudley	1,166	250	1,123	213	1,153	209
Duxbury	646	354	621	304	695	248
East Bridgewater	889	693	865	633	943	553
East Brookfield	256	88	256	71	268	66
Eastham	94	186	104	171	123	164
Easton	1,462	1,028	1,444	942	1,506	886
Edgartown	302	175	281	155	337	122
EVERETT	10,022	8,478	9,590	7,850	11,717	5,845
Erving	333	96	328	81	340	75
Essex	367	218	365	267	413	251
Falmouth	1,208	724	1,154	616	1,186	578
FITCHBURG	11,676	3,070	11,056	3,466	11,184	3,286
Foxboro	1,301	916	1,240	757	1,404	703
Franklin	1,552	1,049	1,453	932	1,634	774
Framingham	7,164	3,521	6,937	3,215	6,916	2,371
GARDNER	5,084	1,666	4,622	1,474	4,734	1,407
Gay Head	6	27	10	26	7	27
Georgetown	422	448	478	409	692	287
Gill	129	198	118	188	129	192
GLOUCESTER	5,276	2,301	4,865	2,075	5,078	1,947
Gosnold	18	20	18	17	20	17
Grafton	1,618	636	1,577	541	1,665	500
Greenfield	4,589	1,879	4,743	1,471	4,910	1,430
Groton	614	579	612	507	645	481
Groveland	617	384	568	355	613	329
Halifax	172	191	171	171	184	168
Hamilton	488	571	560	476	649	407
Hanover	567	502	580	429	621	412
Hanson	554	458	556	410	621	365
Harvard	102	372	104	344	124	335
Hardwick	279	187	258	182	362	147
HAVERHILL	13,118	4,343	12,872	3,926	12,943	3,694
Hawley	26	48	28	43	28	42
Heath	19	70	20	66	18	68
Holbrook	679	748	712	681	796	580
Holden	1,070	846	1,068	793	1,121	737
Hopedale	316	932	308	904	338	886
Hopkinton	498	578	483	552	741	507
Kingston	489	303	458	283	712	217
Laceville	368	241	348	225	363	209
Lancaster	338	787	328	763	322	755
Leicester	1,203	800	1,171	734	1,241	715
Leverett	39	107	42	101	51	104
Lexington	1,494	3,375	1,584	3,131	3,319	1,889
Leyden	31	59	34	56	56	61
Lincoln	176	649	193	607	227	571
Littleton	196	497	183	467	193	464
LOWELL	29,717	4,996	28,049	4,898	28,100	4,847
Lunenburg	339	395	351	358	309	354
Lynnfield	726	450	699	421	770	377
Manchester	779	449	791	366	866	310
MALDEN	14,600	8,336	13,912	7,705	15,540	6,249
Mansfield	1,499	926	1,432	838	1,548	748
Marblehead	2,677	2,885	3,157	2,257	3,794	1,749
Marshfield	676	450	665	393	692	366
Marion	445	400	448	358	511	290
Mashpee	80	48	64	38	80	40
Matta[illegible]olett	384	250	378	310	398	199
Maynard	1,735	981	1,659	888	1,772	779
MEDFORD	9,140	13,269	8,983	12,562	20,073	5,762
MELROSE	1,074	10,503	1,028	10,243	1,676	9,289
Mendon	298	301	309	279	296	294
Merrimac	566	490	566	439	587	422
Methuen	5,766	3,585	5,471	3,912	5,718	2,053
Middleboro	2,062	1,704	2,001	1,577	2,221	1,404
Middleton	217	268	223	243	405	236
Millbury	1,979	638	1,947	601	2,009	581
Milton	2,435	6,690	2,587	6,265	5,243	4,086
Milford	3,918	800	3,741	715	3,753	684
Millville	372	146	326	138	340	134
Monroe	37	39	45	31	51	44
Montague	2,077	429	1,959	381	1,982	367
Nahant	531	424	486	376	516	353
Natick	3,169	3,447	3,078	3,180	4,015	2,522
Needham	1,390	4,454	1,484	4,228	2,447	3,560
Newbury	289	435	305	399	291	398
NEWBURYPORT	3,573	2,327	3,323	1,956	3,445	1,831
New Salem	44	86	44	86	44	89
NEWTON	15,913	18,267	18,707	14,478	24,206	9,768
Norfolk	290	271	278	247	286	243
North Andover	2,208	1,188	2,106	1,018	2,266	882
North Attleboro	2,050	1,143	2,873	1,030	2,911	976
Northbridge	2,771	1,414	2,743	1,349	2,849	1,170
North Brookfield	764	312	741	276	797	242
NORTHAMPTON	7,201	1,874	7,206	1,488	7,410	1,385
Northfield	356	351	368	335	321	329
Norton	733	412	718	379	731	345
Norwell	330	480	381	392	388	380
Norwood	4,488	1,823	4,370	1,676	4,643	1,438
Oak Bluffs	339	289	329	273	403	223
Orange	1,358	862	1,313	778	1,402	741
Orleans	472	235	473	195	493	186
Paxton	224	108	214	101	236	88
PEABODY	4,921	2,199	4,612	2,001	4,680	1,767
Pembroke	443	295	445	254	501	211
Pepperell	763	395	711	357	743	322
Petersham	104	216	109	193	111	202
Phillipston	94	62	87	65	84	67
Plainville	424	251	402	225	416	215
Plymouth	3,223	1,293	3,056	1,164	3,264	946
Provincetown	780	349	752	308	766	291
QUINCY	20,423	12,410	19,875	11,130	21,915	9,539
Raynham	543	292	499	280	490	284
Reading	1,089	4,071	1,177	3,902	4,834	3,432
Rehoboth	539	399	518	378	533	351
REVERE	8,932	3,296	8,400	3,041	8,713	2,709
Rochester	144	244	134	236	146	224
Rockland	2,332	2,084	2,214	2,002	2,344	2,072
Rockport	571	1,052	574	972	653	926
Rowe	37	47	39	44	37	45
Rowley	346	337	320	311	354	293
Royalston	125	162	108	134	125	154
Rutland	418	202	428	171	418	196
Salisbury	815	570	793	558	776	564
Sandwich	394	239	375	205	385	200
Saugus	3,924	2,622	3,920	2,381	4,272	2,060
Scituate	1,160	731	1,116	671	1,387	615
Sharon	499	1,125	509	1,050	696	957
Shrewsbury	1,963	1,048	1,947	934	2,077	857
Sherborn	123	297	121	280	126	276
Shelburne	402	408	404	380	400	378
Shutesbury	22	48	27	44	28	44
Somerset	1,259	592	1,222	506	1,257	481
SOMERVILLE	22,941	16,881	22,148	15,573	26,838	11,507
Southbridge	4,576	622	4,412	555	4,481	2,973
Spencer	1,987	496	1,880	457	1,974	418
SPRINGFIELD	42,173	11,490	40,985	9,982	41,819	9,259
Sterling	479	266	482	246	398	306
Stoneham	1,314	3,485	1,291	3,361	1,991	2,878
Stoughton	1,980	1,474	1,987	1,381	1,968	989
Sudbury	330	433	414	338	394	351
Sunderland	155	183	157	171	154	170
Swampscott	2,816	1,723	3,682	1,500	3,900	1,316
Swansea	1,124	525	1,057	466	1,060	432
Taunton	543	292	499	280	496	284
Tewksbury	759	560	724	525	810	452
Tisbury	197	530	210	489	297	430
Topsfield	234	252	145	228	170	203
Townsend	344	475	331	439	398	402
Truro	162	116	158	102	195	76
Tyngsboro	353	282	335	263	350	258
Upton	411	500	395	475	479	448
Uxbridge	1,615	659	1,583	602	1,610	575
Ware	1,971	474	1,910	420	1,931	407
Wakefield	2,102	4,161	1,973	3,984	4,397	2,796
Walpole	1,911	1,092	1,884	970	2,102	789
WALTHAM	10,639	3,392	10,491	4,899	11,714	3,854
Wareham	1,144	1,199	1,094	1,111	1,427	855
Warren	874	269	838	240	847	227
Warwick	94	53	90	43	92	52
Watertown	9,886	5,401	9,596	4,928	10,743	3,880
Wayland	1,095	700	1,066	628	1,179	529
Webster	4,170	542	3,991	480	4,065	457
Wellfleet	178	258	180	243	190	228
Wellesley	1,222	5,784	1,319	5,531	2,123	4,795
Wendell	57	75	54	52	44	75
Wenham	158	473	159	448	181	417
West Bridgewater	614	661	629	577	637	561
West Brookfield	337	213	333	196	367	174
West Boylston	317	582	322	531	331	535
Westford	899	408	782	375	807	368
WESTFIELD	8,742	1,508	8,672	1,357	8,743	1,312
Westminster	310	322	286	291	291	317
West Newbury	176	344	175	339	183	334
Weston	376	1,617	443	1,502	609	1,373
Westport	874	508	818	484	736	460
West Tisbury	18	89	29	84	23	79
Westwood	443	1,230	446	1,180	617	1,031
Weymouth	5,845	4,401	5,789	4,077	6,724	3,277
Whitman	2,007	1,988	2,004	1,445	2,298	1,185
Wilmington	1,078	860	1,044	803	1,234	649
Winchendon	1,586	589	1,478	523	1,492	494
Winchester	1,374	5,022	1,432	4,735	2,316	4,056
Winthrop	2,764	4,871	2,700	3,724	5,321	2,048
WOBURN	4,778	3,223	4,484	2,834	5,053	2,295
Yarmouth	578	519	564	488	636	412

Latest Returns In Massachusetts

President

(1784 out of 1810 precincts)

Willkie (R)	916,411
Roosevelt (D)*	1,052,678

Senator

(1780 precincts)

Parkman (R)	810,533
Walsh (D)*	1,060,517

Governor

(Complete)

Saltonstall (R)*	997,285
Dever (D)	988,228

Lieutenant Governor

(1780 precincts)

Cahill (R)*	958,484
Gallagher (D)	896,506

Secretary of State

(1780 precincts)

Cook (R)*	1,019,041
Foley (D)	816,895

State Treasurer

(1780 precincts)

Hurley (R)*	931,671
Donahue (D)	854,660

State Auditor

(1780 precincts)

Wood (R)*	877,088
Buckley (D)	919,182

Attorney General

(1780 precincts)

Bushnell (R)	935,096
Brennan (D)	892,497

*Incumbent

Massachusetts Executive Council

Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill (R) ex officio

1—Joseph P. Clark, Jr. (D)
2—*Clayton L. Havey (R)
3—*Frank A. Brooks (R)
4—*Daniel H. Coakley (D)
5—James A. Donovan (D)
6—*Eugene A. F. Burtnett (R)
7—Edmund Burke (D)
8—Daniel M. Walsh, Jr. (D)

*Incumbent

Vote of Cities and Towns

Late returns on election results in cities and towns of Massachusetts not included in yesterday's columns of The Christian Science Monitor are as follows:

1936		1938		1934			1940					
President		Governor		Senator			President		Governor		Senator	
Landon	Roosevelt	Saltonstall	Curley	Washburn	Walsh	City—Town	Willkie	Roosevelt	Saltonstall	Dever	Parkman	Walsh
407	829	652	660	292	832	Acushnet	482	1,132	549	1,045	498	1,014
10,321	7,323	11,442	6,181	7,012	8,394	Arlington	12,944	7,841	13,050	7,794	10,802	9,670
7,977	4,180	8,872	3,413	5,028	4,956	Belmont	9,958	4,138	9,893	4,233	8,250	5,648
1,359	1,320	1,749	1,217	1,118	1,289	Billerica	1,806	1,717	1,783	1,722	1,624	1,780
4,889	2,945	5,694	2,362	3,167	2,081	Braintree	5,610	3,620	5,882	3,301	5,193	4,734
3,691	2,952	4,428	2,561	2,268	3,076	Dedham	4,858	3,130	4,912	3,049	3,932	3,880
964	1,435	1,442	1,094	797	1,171	Dracut	1,225	1,855	1,288	1,709	1,337	1,504
12,512	25,766	17,096	22,990	10,736	23,742	LOWELL	16,260	29,573	15,430	29,639	15,825	27,456
3,338	2,995	3,868	2,821	2,348	3,499	Natick	3,598	3,272	3,849	3,407	3,299	3,711
10,143	26,927	18,548	21,329	7,584	20,106	N. BEDFORD	13,574	33,432	15,192	31,455	14,353	29,971
17,627	15,116	20,161	11,421	11,490	14,685	QUINCY	20,377	16,774	21,188	15,627	18,406	17,141
1,905	1,879	2,093	1,871	1,128	2,100	Rockland	2,268	2,045	2,114	2,211	1,815	2,391
3,775	2,519	4,566	1,817	2,927	2,260	Saugus	4,078	3,032	4,429	2,643	3,956	2,872
25,778	32,934	31,875	23,328	19,011	27,264	SPRINGFIELD	31,689	36,196	35,449	31,896	28,101	37,334
5,761	8,485	6,832	7,608	4,082	7,354	TAUNTON	7,196	9,087	6,892	9,500	5,928	9,742
7,832	8,041	9,295	7,561	5,360	8,345	WALTHAM	9,314	9,291	9,465	9,132	7,952	10,122
3,469	4,955	3,799	4,747	2,420	4,731	WOBURN	4,181	4,977	4,155	4,906	3,125	5,854

Saltonstall to Fill Many Major State Posts

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, re-elected for a second term, will enjoy a windfall of major State departmental positions to fill during 1941 and 1942.

The salaries for these 44 positions range from $9,000 a year to $10 a day. Of this number 14 will be open during the last month of this year and the rest will be open during 1941-42.

The $9,000 position is held by Walter F Downey, State Commissioner of Education, whom Mr. Saltonstall appointed in 1939, after James G. Reardon was ousted in connection with extravagant expenditure of hurricane damage repairs. The term is five years.

Other Positions

The position with the next highest salary is that of State Commissioner of Public Works which pays $7500. It is now held by John W. Beal, whom the Governor appointed when William F. Callahan was ousted in connection with hurricane funds expenditures.

Another $7,500 position which will be open at the end of this year is that of State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, the incumbent now being James T. Moriarty, former President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor. He is expected to be re-appointed. The term is three years.

Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, since the days of Calvin Coolidge, comes up for a new term during the Governor's second term. His position pays $7,500 and the term is three years.

Several $7,000 Posts

Several $7,000 a year posts will be filled by Gov. Saltonstall. They includue:

State Commissioner of Public Welfare, now held by Arthur G. Rotch, a

Novelties From Bach—Paderewski Honored—New Ballet Offered

Two Concertos for Two Pianos Listed for Symphony Concerts

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Comes something new from eighteenth-century Bach to the Boston Symphony Concerts this week—a couple of pieces described as concertos for two pianos; and they are billed to be presented with Abram Chasins and Jesús María Sanromá as soloists. They bear the designations, Concerto No. 1 in C minor and Concerto No. 2 in C major; but it is not to be supposed that they are the sort of compositions usually named concertos. For if they were, it is unlikely that they would have waited these 59 years for admission into the B. S. O. repertory. Really, they are a couple of antique curios, made available for modern performance by force of a certain amount of adaptation.

To take them as they open out in their volume amongst Bach's collected works, they are designed for two cembalos, accompanied by a string quartet; or, to be exact, by first and second violins, viola, and continuo, this last meaning violoncello or some bass equivalent. Now the pair of cembalos (call them claviers, if you prefer) could not have been anything to compare with two grand pianos such as Messrs. Chasins and Sanromá will sit up to. They were pretty small articles of furniture, to begin with; and they gave out what a listener nowadays would deem rather small sound. Nor could they have had much, if any, appreciable gradation of tone. As for the accompanying string quartet, that was precisely the combination of four instruments that audiences at chamber music performances have always taken pleasure in. To change to methods of modern orchestral presentation, the quartet may be magnified to a string orchestra, whereby it will match the sonority of a concert grand piano, though Bach ought not to suffer too much for that.

* * *

A look at the music as it appears on the printed page shows Concerto No. 1 to run in three movements—Allegro, Adagio, and Allegro. Concerto No. 2, regarded in the large, might be classified as a prelude and fugue, which is Bach's own form, the one he so masters that he exhausts all but its secondary possibilities. No. 2 may be accounted, nevertheless, a three-movement study, if anyone so prefers, comprising an opening allegro in C major, an adagio interlude in A minor, and a fugal finale in C major.

If the layout of the B. S. O. program means anything, subscribers will have good opportunity to compare the two items, C minor Concerto No. 1 having place immediately before the intermission, and C major No. 2 taking its turn immediately after. Should remark be made, "I don't care much for the first one," reply can be given, "Wait till you hear the second." Indeed, the difference in mood and manner between the two is marked. Traditional criticism seems to rate the second above the first. Then, too, the intermission allows the soloists a moment of relaxation and time for temperamental shaking down.

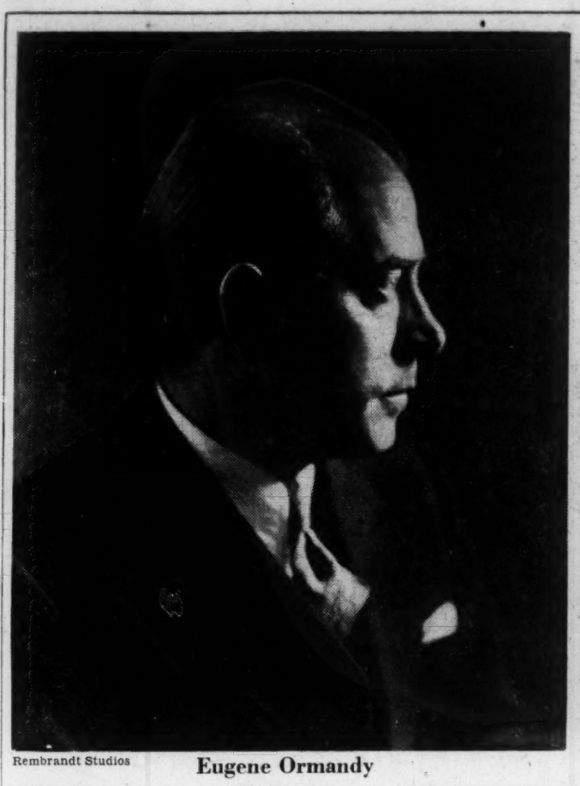
There is no telling just how historic the interpreters will try to be. They will hardly overdo tricks in this regard, because the B. S. O. is not, after all, a society of ancient instruments; nor does it go in for pretentious cultivation of quaintness. Suppose, however, the performers do in the main attempt to carry out Bach's purposes, one thing will become evident at the outset in Concerto No. 1; and that is Bach's intention to make the accompanying strings do for the keyboard instrument what in his day it could not do for itself. The strings, in brief, will furnish an alternation of energetic and relaxed effect—full tone, followed at regular periods by light tones, which will cause an illusion of pianoforte capability in the cembalos. Thus the music becomes a prophecy of the nineteenth-century loud and soft pedal.

* * *

Another way of speaking, musician here points the way for mechanician. Bach acts the part of idea man for coming generations of piano builders. Again, the soloists, if they follow the composer with fidelity, will prove execution to be of the finger rather than of the hand, unless they use a much-edited score. Beside a modern concerto, this one is as point lace to tapestry.

In the C major Concerto No. 2, restrictions of plan that characterize No. 1 are thrown off. The strings are still used for pianoforte emphasis and contrast, but the two claviers begin to act independently of each other. They are at times like instruments in duet, though they lapse back soon enough to the effect of a single instrument, four hands. A fragment of tune in the opening movement takes treatment which predicts Beethoven's handling of a short melody in his sonatas and symphonies. Did not J. Fred Wolle, the Bethlehem, Pa., Bach Choir director of other days, declare that Bach set going everything Beethoven practiced in the way of developing themes? Much exchange of the little strain of a half-dozen notes goes on between the cembalos, and some swapping arises also between first violin and the keyboards. For variety, the composer lets the solo instruments go a short spell without accompaniment of the strings. A contrast of figuration between the keyboard pair is momentarily accomplished, such that a keen listener might pick out the which-is-which of the episode without watching the artists.

To turn the leaves back, the interesting trait of Concerto No. 1 is the pizzicati of the strings against the cembalos, in the Adagio. This is a decided foreshadowing of today's devices of instrumentation. The glory of Concerto No. 2 is the concluding fugue.



Rembrandt Studios

Eugene Ormandy

To conduct 13-week series of Friday afternoon concerts by the Philadelphia Orchestra over the Mutual network, beginning Friday, WAAB, at 3:15 p. m. Leopold Stokowski will conduct three concerts.

NBC

Katharine Cornell

Star of the stage, to make her microphone debut Sunday, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2:30 p. m., on the annual roll-call program of the American Red Cross.

Youth Concert

Daniel Gregory Mason's orchestral pieces, "Arise, Arise," and "The Rambling Sailor," based on song themes, were presented at the second Youth Concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Wheeler Beckett conducting, in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Mason, a professor of music who has a zeal for composing and a way of persuading conductors to perform his works, is an American figure for young folks interested in the tone art to know. Better acquaintance can be made with him, perhaps, as writer than as maker of things for concert presentation. His expression of himself in language is always pleasing and instructive. His expression of himself in music notes, for that matter, is pleasing, though not in every case exciting. His recent autobiography is a volume for students to read, if they want to get "inside" American musical ways and doings.

To mention another item on the program, Wagner's "Lohengrin" Prelude, Mr. Beckett spoke of it in his remarks to the young people as incorporated in a regrettable way into the music of a certain film now enjoying popularity. More to the moment, he called attention to the use of the high strings in the opening and closing measures of the piece and remarked that it was an indication of Wagner's originality and greatness.

If Mr. Beckett did not stir his hearers particularly with the Mason novelties, he put a jump into them with the finale of Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 4, with which he concluded the afternoon. To record other items that he made a go of, there was Weber's "Oberon" Overture, the opener; and the Scherzo from the Seventh Symphony of Bruckner, the big job before intermission.

W. P. T.

Music Notes

The Boston Symphony Orchestra at its sixth pair of concerts of the season in Symphony Hall next Friday and Saturday, will play Samuel Barber's Overture to "The School for Scandal"; Debussy's Nocturnes, "Nuages" and "Fêtes"; Hindemith's Konzertmusik for String and Brass Instruments, and the Second Symphony of Brahms in D major. The music of Mr. Barber will then make its first appearance on the programs of this orchestra. Hindemith's orchestral concerto was composed for the orchestra on its fiftieth anniversary ten years ago, and then first performed. Dr. Koussevitzky will conduct in Cambridge Thursday evening the Symphony of Haydn in G major, No. 88; Beethoven's Overture to "Leonore" No. 3, and the Fifth Symphony of Shostakovitch.

* * *

Norma Farber will be heard in her first Boston song recital on Monday evening, Nov. 25, in Jordan Hall.

Concert for Paderewski

Walter Helfer's Prelude to "A Midsummer Night's Dream," for chamber orchestra, a winning work in the Paderewski Prize competitions of 1938-39, received presentation at a concert given under the auspices of the New England Conservatory of Music in Jordan Hall last night, in commemoration of the anniversary of Ignace Jan Paderewski, pianist and patriot. The performers were members of the Conservatory Orchestra, Wallace Goodrich, conductor.

The Prelude proved to be a skilfully and engagingly scored study, and to bear those traits of correctness and regularity which so often take a jury of award captive. Its light mood considered, it runs to much length, though it lives up to the idea of its title and manages never to droop or sag.

The Paderewski Piano Concerto in A minor was performed brilliantly, with Jesús María Sanromá as soloist; and the first movement of the Pederewski Symphony in B minor was brought to hearing.

The occasion was made particularly intimate and related to Mr. Paderewski as artist and world citizen by an introductory address which Mrs. Timothée Adamowski delivered and by some selections which the Polonaise Choral Society of Boston sang in Polish under the direction of Stanley F. Clement, with Leo Litwin, pianist, assisting.

W. P. T.

Ballet Russe Gives 'Serenade' Its First Boston Performance

By Margaret Lloyd

The one-act ballet, "Serenade," set to Tchaikovsky's Serenade for Strings, and first created by George Balanchine for the then American Ballet company some years ago, was presented by the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo at the Opera house last night for the first time in Boston. It is described as "an abstract ballet in which the action follows the contrapuntal design of the music."

The three movements—Sonatina, Waltz, and Adagio—were danced by Mia Slavenska, Frederic Franklin and Igor Youskevitch, against and involving a ballabile by soloists and corps. The costumes by Jean Lurçat suggest the modern dance in short skirts. The setting by Gaston Longchamps is a pale blue cyclorama. This ballet is Balanchine at his trickiest, striving, in his idiom of high-style preciosity, for effect. The effect is artificial. The conductor was Efrem Kurtz.

On this program, "The Fantastic Toy Shop," with Guerard as the Dandy, Eglevsky as the Cossack Chief, Lubov Roudenko and Robert Irwin as the Dancing Poodles, and Danilova and Massine in their old roles of the Can-Can Dancers, was revived, and "Vienna—1814," with Danilova and Slavenska exchanging their roles of the previous evening, repeated. Franz Allers conducted the former and Efrem Kurtz the latter.

A highlight of "The Fantastic Toy Shop" was the emerging Chris Volkoff (of the "Vienna—1814" Sicilienne) as the Shopkeeper's Assistant, done with wonderful leaps and capers.

In the afternoon, "Capriccio Espagnol," to Rimsky-Korsakoff's music of the same title, received its first performance of the season. The Spanish rhythms lacked verve in the orchestra and on the stage. Krassovska and Massine, Danilova and Youskevitch were the principal partners.

"The Nutcracker," with Slavenska as the Sugar Plum Fairy, opened the matinée program; and "Gaîté Parisienne" closed it. Here, Franklin took Massine's role of the Peruvian, and, expert and delightful dancer though he is, he is not yet ready to fill it. Massine's genius and maturity, his wealth of experience, his rich background, have impressed the character of the simple provincial in Gay Paree with an individuality that cannot be copied. Here too, Guerard took Franklin's role of the Baron, also less successfully than his predecessor.

This alternation of roles in a company is one of the pleasures of the ardent balletomane. Each dancer has his own unmistakable style and bearing. The set of the head on the shoulders, the body line, the dance contour, separate him from his fellows. The character changes with its interpreter and is imbued with new life and interest. The balletomane enjoys comparison, analysis, while retaining his preferences — and prejudices.

Franz Allers conducted all three matinée ballets.

Ann Heath

Soprano to be heard in two arias from the opera, "Faust," in the Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air, Sunday, at 5 p. m.

'Give My Regards to Broadway'

"Give My Regards to Broadway"—presented last night at the Peabody Playhouse by the Theater of the Fifteen—is a play about plays and players. The Fifteen—active on Cape Cod last summer and in Florida last winter—are particularly interested in the works of young playwrights. In this comedy, one of these playwrights—Charles H. Faber—becomes introspective about the American theater world in general.

There is much interplay of high ideals and mercenary considerations—of not-too-ardent emotions and conflicts of careers—of the traditions of the stage and the comfortable wealth of the movies.

With actors "acting" before other actors all this becomes a little confusing. But then confusion is an important feature in Mr. Faber's impression of the world of the theater, evidently. He has several very definite convictions, however—the most important being that Hollywood and the screen in general are hollow shams crowded with examples of ineptitude.

Another thesis is presented in the prologue—in which a young playwright wrestles with the problem of his commercial success. While other young men are fighting for their ideals in Europe, he says, he must make some sacrifice himself. So he joins the Federal Theater amid the remonstrances of his friends.

Barbara Parmley—as one of the first ladies of the American stage—is the mainstay of the piece. Mary Greene, as her mother, does some good work, too. The setting by Edward Sheffield deserves a word of praise.

"Give My Regards to Broadway" continues at the Peabody Playhouse through Saturday.

D. M.

De Cou Lectures

Mr. and Mrs. Branson De Cou will present a series of travelogues in color at Tremont Temple beginning Friday evening and Saturday matinee. The opening film of the series, which includes three successive Friday night and Saturday matinee performances, is "Glamorous Guatemala." The succeeding lectures will be concerned with "Magical Mexico," "Caribbean Cruise," and "California in 1940."

Stage News

The first anniversary of "Life with Father" will be celebrated simultaneously Saturday night in the three cities where the comedy is being played. At the first intermission at 9:35 p. m., three-way telephone communication will be established among the Civic Repertory Theater in Boston, the Empire Theater in New York, and the Blackstone Theater in Chicago. Over the circuit a 10-minute skit, especially written for the occasion by Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse, will be played.

* * *

The Theater Guild has decided to extend the engagement of "Ladies in Retirement" at the Wilbur by an additional week, making a visit of three weeks instead of a fortnight. The closing date has now been set for Saturday, Nov. 23.

* * *

Katharine Cornell will not appear in S. N. Behrman's new play, which the Playwrights' Company will produce. According to the New York Times, Ina Claire is being mentioned as a possibility for the part.

Deep Song and Gypsy Dance

The relation of cante jondo to flamenco dancing, the influence of Byzantine and Jewish liturgy, of the Moor and the Arab, on Andalusian music, are brought out in Donald Duff's article on "Flamenco" in the May-June issue of Modern Music, recently quoted in these columns in connection with the forthcoming programs of Argentinita and her Spanish Ensemble at Jordan Hall on Friday evening and Saturday afternoon.

"One cannot discuss flamenco dancing," he says, "apart from cante jondo. The cante jondo is the back drop of the flamenco dance.

"The adoption by the Spanish church of the Byzantine liturgic chant with its absence of metric rhythm in the melody and its richness of modulated inflection, as well as the Jewish and Arab influences, are elements to be evaluated in a discussion of cante jondo (deep song, the purest type of Gypsy music) and flamenco dancing.

"Cante jondo may owe a debt to the Sephardic chant but the flamenco dance does not. For the Jew, even the Yemenite, has no dance that resembles the flamenco dancing of Andalusia. The chant of the Jew is on one emotional level — mea culpa. Flamenco dancing runs the gamut of emotions. . . ."

* * *

Mr. Duff's article includes a descriptive list of the most usual of the flamenco songs and dances. The dance definitions are quoted, somewhat abbreviated, herewith:

"Fandango—Similar to Jota not only in melody but in tempo, which is 3/4. One of the simplest of the flamenco rhythms. Both sung and danced, the tempo faster when it is danced. Begins in major and continues in minor, the variations and melody being in minor.

Rondeña, Malagueña, Granadina—Similar to the Fandango but slower. The Rondeña, while taking its name from Ronda, is sung by Gypsies throughout all of Spain. Falla says that the Malagueña and Granadina come from the Rondeña.

"Alegrias—The opposite of the Siguiriya (cante jondo) in so far as it expresses extreme joy. Certain Alegrias are called Jotas of Cadiz. It is in lively 3/4 time, sung and danced. One of the most difficult of the flamenco dances.

"Bulerias—Time and accent resemble the Alegrias. It can be sung in major or in minor, and is slower when it is sung than when it is danced. The rhythm is similar to the Soleá, from which it may have been derived.

"Tango — The rhythm of the flamenco tango is different from the Argentinian tango in spite of the fact that both are in 2/4 time. It is played in major.

"Farruca—This is believed to be a Galician dance adapted by the Andalusian Gypsies. It is also in 2/4 time. Played in minor."

One of the most notable examples of deep song (sung without dancing) is the Siguiriya Gitana, designated as opposite in mood from the danced Alegrias: "Completely different from Castilian Seguidillas, its rhythm the most complicated of all cante jondo, alternating bars of 6/8 and 3/4 time. Musicians find that the rhythm cannot be analyzed. The three strongly accented first beats followed by a silence are very puzzling to the uninitiate. The nostalgic mood and repetitious melancholy of the Siguiriya are unforgettable. . . ."

Argentinita has said: "The Gypsies sing their sorrows, and their songs are at times like wailing, full of poignant sadness. But the moment a Gypsy begins to dance, he forgets his sadness and his soul fills with joy. The songs that accompany the dances have words that express merriment and rejoicing, with a rich sprinkling of wit."

Argentinita's programs include both the classical Spanish and Spanish Gypsy dances. A pure Castilian, born in the Argentine, she grew up and trained in the classical technique in Madrid, later toured the provinces to learn the regional dances at first hand, and at one time lived among the Gypsies in order to know their way of life and thus know their dances.

M. L.

Eleanor Steber

Metropolitan soprano, who will be soloist with the Women's Symphony Orchestra at its opening concert in Jordan Hall, Nov. 21.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," by Clarence Day, featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturdays. 2:30.

Copley—
"Here Today," by George Oppenheimer, starring Ruth Gordon. 8:30. Matinee tomorrow. 2:30.

Peabody Playhouse—
"Give My Regards to Broadway," by Charles H. Faber. Presented by the Theater of the Fifteen. 8:30. (357 Charles Street.)

Plymouth—
"Elmer the Great," by Ring Lardner, starring Joe E. Brown. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Ladies in Retirement," starring Flora Robson. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Musical Play

Shubert—
"Night of Love," with Helen Gleason, John Lodge, Marjorie Gainsworth, Marguerite Namara and others. 8:30. Matinee Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last week.)

Ballet

Boston Opera House—
"The Nutcracker," "L'après-Midi d'un Faune," "The New Yorker," presented by the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo. 8:30. Matinee Saturday 2:30.

Music

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Abram Chasins and Jesus Maria Sanroma, soloists. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Public Deb No. 1," with Brenda Joyce, and George Murphy. 2:10, 5:05, 8. "Rangers of Fortune," Fred MacMurray and Patricia Morison. 3:30, 6:25, 9:25.

Fenway—
"East of the River," John Garfield, Brenda Marshall and Marjorie Rambeau. 2:20, 4:50, 7:25, 10. "Always a Bride," Rosemary Lane. 1:10, 3:40, 6:15, 8:50.

Fine Arts—
Raimu in "The Baker's Wife." 1, 3, 5:05, 7:15, 9:25. "Film Concert by Paderewski." 2:40, 4:45, 7, 9.

Keith Memorial—
"A Little Bit of Heaven," with Gloria Jean and Hugh Herbert. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:40, 8:10. "Long Voyage Home," with Ian Hunter and Thomas Mitchell. 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:15, 9:45.

Kenmore—
"Divorce of Lady X," Laurence Olivier and Merle Oberon. 1, 4, 7, 10. "Girls Dormitory," Herbert Marshall. 2:40, 5:45, 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"Arise, My Love," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. 11:25 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:20. "Dancing on a Dime," Grace MacDonald. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8.

Modern—
"Down Argentine Way," with Don Ameche. 11:20 a. m., 2:55, 6:35, 10:15. "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea. 9:15 a. m., 12:50, 4:30, 8:10.

Orpheum—
"The Great Dictator," starring Charlie Chaplin. 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:15, 9:50.

Paramount—
"East of the River," John Garfield and Brenda Marshall. 11:35 a. m., 2:10, 4:40, "Always a Bride," Grace MacDonald. 10:30 a. m., 1:05, 3:40, 6:15, 8:40.

R. K. O. Boston—
"That Gang of Mine," Bobby Jordan, Leo Gorcey and Joyce Bryan. 10:55 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:05. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:15, 6:10, 9.

Scollay—
"Down Argentine Way," with Don Ameche. 11:25 a. m., 2:05, 6:35, 10:15. "Foreign Correspondent," with Joel McCrea. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8:05.

South Station Theater—
"London Can Take It," Bing Crosby "Musical," "Midseason Football Review," latest newsreel and other shorts.

State—
"The Great Dictator," starring Charlie Chaplin. 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:30, 7:10, 9:50.

Telepix—
"London Life in Wartime," "Red Army Song and Dances," "Rockne's Football Techniques," "National Philharmonic Orchestra," "Screen Snapshots," "Passing Parade," cartoons and 30 minutes news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Things to Come." 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 3, 5:45, 8:40. "Meet the Wildcat," featuring Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:25, 10:20.

Tremont—
"The Great Waltz," Fernand Gravet and Miliza Korjuz." "He Stayed for Breakfast," Melvyn Douglas and Loretta Young. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown—
"Foreign Correspondent," with Joel McCrea, Laraine Day and George Sanders. 2:40, 6:15, 9:45. "Yesterday's Heroes," Jean Rogers and Robert Sterling. 1:05, 4:45, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Allston: "Ride, Tenderfoot, Ride," Gene Autry. "Witness Vanishes." 2 and 8.
Capitol: "The Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn. "Sporting Blood," Robert Young and Maureen O'Sullivan 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Return of Frank James," Henry Fonda. "Young People," Shirley Temple. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Those Were the Days," William Holden and Judith Barrett. "Women in War." 2 and 8.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Flowing Gold," John Garfield and Frances Farmer. "Ring, Dance, Plenty Hot." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Hired Wife," Rosalind Russell. "Sporting Blood," Robert Young and Lewis Stone. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Lady in Question," Brian Aherne. 2, 5:10, 8:20. "Spring Parade," Deanna Durbin. 3:30, 6:40, 9:50.

Brookline Village: "The Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn. 2:25, 5:50, 9:20. "Yesterday's Heroes," Jean Rogers. 4:37, 7:57.

Cleveland Circle: "Rangers of Fortune," Fred MacMurray and Patricia Morison. "I Want a Divorce." Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 2 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "I Want a Divorce," Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. "Yesterday's Heroes." 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Flowing Gold," John Garfield and Frances Farmer. "Captain Is a Lady." 2 and 7:45.

University: "Boom Town," Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert, Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. 2:35, 5:50, 9:15. "Money and the Woman." 1:30, 4:40, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "The Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn. "The Cavalcade Academy Awards." 2 and 7:45.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Brigham Young — Frontiersman," Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. 3:15, 9:15. "Men Against the Sky," Richard Dix. 1:45, 7:45.

Dorchester: "Carolina Moon," Gene Autry. "Girl in 313." 2 and 8.

Franklin Park: "Brigham Young—Frontiersman," Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. 3:10, 9:25. "Men Against the Sky," Richard Dix. 1:55, 8:10.

Strand: "Rangers of Fortune." 3:34, 9:49. "I Want a Divorce." 1:54, 8:09.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Sporting Blood," R. Young. "Public Deb No. 1." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson and L. Olivier. "River's End." 2 and 7:45.

Park: "Untamed," Ray Milland and Akim Tamiroff. "Tear Gas Squad." 1:30 and 7:30.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Captain Caution." Victor Mature. 3:18, 9:18. "Public Deb. No. 1." 1:54, 7:54.

Hyde Park: "Four Sons," Don Ameche. "French Without Tears," Ray Milland 1:45 and 7:45.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "South of Pago Pago," Jon Hall, and Frances Farmer. "Pier 13," Lynn Bari. 1:50 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn. "Chan at the Wax Museum." 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "The Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn. 2:30, 8:15. "March of Time."

MALDEN—Granada: "The Lady in Question," Brian Aherne and Rita Hayworth. 1:30, 4:45, 8. "Lucky Partners," Ronald Colman and Ginger Rogers. 2:55, 6:10, 9:25.

Mystic: "Private Affairs," Nancy Kelly and Roland Young. 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. "The Boys from Syracuse," Allan Jones and Rosemary Lane. 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

Maplewood: "The Way of All Flesh." "Pop Always Pays." 1:45 and 7.

Orpheum: "He stayed for Breakfast," Melvyn Douglas and Loretta Young. "Captain is a Lady." 1:45 and 7.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "I Want a Divorce," Joan Blondell. 3:55, 8. "Rangers of Fortune." 2:30, 9:51.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Ramparts We Watch." "He Stayed for Breakfast," Melvyn Douglas and Loretta Young. 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Captain Caution." "Ladies Must Live," Wayne Morris. 2 and 6:45.

MELROSE—Melrose: "My Favorite Wife," Irene Dunne. "Blondie Has Servant Trouble." 2 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Wyoming," Wallace Beery and Leo Carrillo. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn. "Sporting Blood," R. Young. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Brigham Young —Frontiersman," Tyrone Power. "Girl from Avenue A." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Strike Up the Band," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "March of Time—Mexico."

QUINCY—Quincy: "Wildcat Bus," Fay Wray and Charles Lang. "The Girl from Havana," Dennis O'Keefe.
Strand: "Spring Parade," Deanna Durbin. "River's End," Dennis Morgan.

REVERE — Boulevard: "Boom Town," Spencer Tracy, Clark Gable, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. 2:08, 8:08. "Slightly Tempted," Hugh Herbert. 4:16, 10:16.
Revere: "Boom Town," Spencer Tracy, Clark Gable, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. 3:16, 9:16. "Slightly Tempted," Hugh Herbert. 2:08, 8:08.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Cross Country Romance," Gene Raymond. "The Captain Is a Lady." 2 and 7:45.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Young People," Shirley Temple. "Ramparts We Watch." 2 and 6:30.
Davis Square: "House Across the Bay," "Alias the Deacon." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Susan and God," Joan Crawford. "I Can't Give You Anything But Love, Baby." 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON — Strand: "Brigham Young—Frontiersman," Tyrone Power. "Pop Always Pays," Leon Erroll. 2 and 7:30.
Broadway: "Man I Married." Joan Bennett and Francis Lederer. "We Who Are Young." 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH: Cameo: "He Stayed for Breakfast," Melvyn Douglas and Loretta Young. "Flowing Gold," John Garfield and Pat O'Brien. 1:45. Evening continuous from 6:30.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Dr. Christian Meets a Woman," 3:40, 9:25. "Phantom Raiders," 2:10, 7:55.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Rangers of Fortune." "I Want a Divorce." 2 and 7.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "I Love You Again," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Lucky Cisco Kid." 2 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Those Were the Days." "Women in War." 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Hired Wife," Rosalind Russell. "Argentine Nights," Ritz Bros. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse:
"The Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn. "Walt Disney Shorts." 2:30 and 7:45. Daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Sea Hawks," Errol Flynn. "Public Deb. No. 1." 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Queen of Destiny." 3:30, 8. "Military Academy," 2:15, 6:48, 9:54.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Singing Seaman

By Gunby Hadath

Chapter Six

As Jim was quivering on the tiptoe of excitement, the steamship came slowly round and began to recede, carrying away with her every hope she had roused. He watched her till she was hull-down, then, turning away, he did his best to overcome his disappointment.

But there was one who had watched her approach in keen apprehension and now witnessed her departure with hearty relief.

That one was Swong, in sole charge of the island now that the "Silver Star" was on her way back to 'Frisco with the copra that had awaited her return from Trewarthy. And Swong realized what a narrow squeak he had had!

For, although he had made up his mind to meet the landing party on the wharf, and to help them fill their water beakers himself, while spinning some cunning yarn to account for his presence with that of the rascals who kept the gangs at work, he had nevertheless been terrified lest the strangers, having already discovered the channel, should next discover his drying sheds and his copra—when the secret of Moon Island would be exposed. How nearly he had been caught napping! Although this was the first time any strange vessel had pierced their remoteness, never again must their riches be so imperilled.

Swong's eyes narrowed as he evolved a plan. He surveyed the island anew and then, climbing its conical summit, set the gangs to erect on that lofty point a watch-tower, or look-out post, provided with a siren for sounding the warning. This tower commanded all quarters of the horizon, and there, from sunrise to night's sudden fall, he posted a sentinel in order that, long before any vessel could sight the island, she would be seen coming up over the rim of the ocean, and he could raise the alarm.

Swong was not to be taken off his guard a second time.

Abner Plays a Hand

"One, two, three, four, five.
Johnny caught a fish alive."

Jim was sleeping, but the lilt had come into this sleep and was mingling itself with his dreams of Trewarthy. He was back on the beach with the fisherfolk, watching the boats. As they hoisted their sails they were singing:

"Why did he let it go?
Because it bit his finger so!"

Silly of them to keep on singing like that!

He turned over and dreamed on. How jolly it was in Trewarthy! And here was Aunt Deborah coming across the sands, stepping round the little pools where the limpets clung and the dainty pink seaweed was waving. Dear Aunt Deborah!

"Why did he let it go?
Because it bit his finger so!"

Jim woke with a start. This wasn't Trewarthy. Trewarthy had been all a dream. But the singing was real.

Then the singer came in through the window.

"You heard what I sang, lad?" he whispered. "We're going to bite Swong's fingers for him! 'Why did he let them go? Because they bit his fingers so.' The writer of that pretty poem had Swong on his mind!"

Though he could not see his friend's face because of the dark, Jim detected that he was in the highest of spirits. And then Abner's voice became urgent and swift and compelling.

"I'll have to be short, so hark'ee now," he explained. "Tomorrow it's Ben Smith's turn to stand guard on the tower, and Ben and I were good mates before he turned yellow. So just before darkness claps down, he'll set off the siren, figuring to make out, when he's taxed later on, as how he fancied he saw something suspicious in the dim light."

Well Laid Plans

Abner continued, graphically, "Down claps the dark. The siren shrieks. The gangs must be shifted to their emergency quarters. Confusion! Commotion! Darkness! Picture it. And there's your brother's chance to give them the slip! He's to beat it to the wharf and lie low among the copra stacks till you and I join him. I've passed him the word by Ben Smith."

"And I get out through my window!" Jim said excitedly.

"If need be I'll cover up your escape by bawling out that they must give chase in the opposite direction." Then, seeing the look of anxiety on Jim's face, he added, "You've no need to be afeared for me. In the dark I'll be taken for one of the warders. Tied up to the wharf is Swong's cutter. She's small, but she's handy to handle. We'll hoist her sail and, given half a cat's-paw of wind, she'll carry the three of us down the channel and into the open. And there we must trust to Providence. Providence is good to poor sailormen. There's mercy on the wide ocean even if there be none on this island."

Then, after pressing Jim's hand, he whispered, "Tomorrow!" and vanished.

* * *

The siren was blaring. All was darkness, for no stars were pricking the sky. It was darkness as black as pitch and clinging like velvet till the smoking torches of the flaming palm boughs were brought.

Eerily these torches threaded the trees as Swong and his warders hastily drove the gangs from their huts and harried them to their hiding-place in the donga. But what had happened? No vessel's lights showed out at sea. What false alarm was this that the siren had raised?

There's Many a Slip

Swong despatched the mulatto to the tower, while suspense and indecision swayed him. Then, back at last, the mulatto returned with the watchman, who reported seeing something suspicious just before the light died. "Though mebbe," he muttered, "the seas and the skies tricked my eyes, master?" And blandly he reminded Swong of his instructions that it would be better to make a blunder than let a sail slip him.

A torrent of abuse followed this report, and Ben Smith was dismissed to help in herding the captives back to their quarters.

How little did Swong then suspect that two of his captives were missing! In the confusion which had endured for no little time, these two had got safely away to the wharf where, hidden among the copra, they waited for Abner. The cutter was there; they could hear her sides brushing the piles as the tide in the channel lifted her on its swell. But of Abner Deane there was neither sign nor sound.

Jim whispered, "He moves so silently, we shan't hear him."

Mark whispered, "We've got to be patient."

Then Jim leaned forward. "Listen! What's that?"

"It's nothing but the surf on the reef." Mark replied. They waited. No sign still.

A sudden thought made Jim's heart stand still.

"When I slipped away," he said, trying to control his voice, "there was bawling and shouting breaking out all around. Mark! Abner promised to cover up my escape!"

"You think they've taken him?"

Jim nodded. "He won't tell them where we are, but we mustn't go without him."

"No," said Mark quietly, "we don't desert Abner."

And the little cutter's sides were brushing the wharf.

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story So Far

Imprisoned on a small South Sea island, knowing that his brother, Mark, was also held in bondage near by, Jim Courage watched eagerly from his small window the approach of a steamer, which was apparently putting in to replenish water supplies. Captain Rammle, of the schooner Silver Star, had brought Jim from the little seacoast town of Trewarthy, Cornwall, representing himself as having been sent by Mark, who had gone to sea years before. When they reached the island, the captain turned the boy over to the custody of an overseer named Swong. A friendly young sailor, Abner Deane, found Jim's prison and promised not only to aid his escape but to help him free Mark.

Drawn by Emile Weiss for The Christian Science Monitor

Jim leaned forward—"Listen! What's that?"

Dress for That Hike

An Outdoor Column

By Hillcrest

Soon the days for winter hiking will be here. Such hiking is enjoyable. In the cold, crisp air of winter one can walk for miles without tiring, and it is good to stop at midday to cook a juicy steak.

Yet hiking in midwinter creates a problem that many of us must solve if we are to thoroughly enjoy it. This problem has to do with clothing. What should we wear on winter hikes, or, for that matter, what is the best kind of clothing for any winter sport?

The best way to answer that question, perhaps, is to point out that it is not the thickness of your clothing that keeps you warm, but the way in which that clothing is built up. In other words, two thin garments are much warmer than one thick one, provided you combine the two garments in the proper way. For what you are after in cold weather clothing is insulation, just as a modern builder insulates a house.

Non-Conducting Space

In between the outer shell of the house and the inner walls, the builder places a blanket of material which contains thousands of dead air cells. These cells of dead air then hold out the cold simply because the cells will not conduct the cold air indoors. When you wear two garments instead of one you are doing the same thing. The outer piece of clothing acts as a windbreaker, the inner one builds up a space of dead air. That is the principle to work on if you wish to clothe yourself warmly yet lightly in cold weather.

Let's see how it works. Two pairs of socks will insulate your feet. Wear a fairly heavy pair outside and a lighter pair inside. And be sure that your shoes, or hiking boots, are large enough to allow an air space to be built up inside of them. Shoes, of course, should be waterproof. If they are not, dampness will spoil your whole plan.

Wear underclothing that will protect you all over. Light, soft wool is the best because it creates a pile, but cotton will serve. Be sure that it fits you loosely, and if you are to be out in exceptionally cold weather wear two suits. Then over the underclothing wear trousers—or breeches—that will serve as a good windbreaker. These trousers need not be heavy or thick but they should be so closely woven as to hold out the wind.

For upper garments there is nothing better than a woolen sweater worn underneath a jacket of some sort. Again two light sweaters will be found to be more comfortable, and allow you more freedom of movement, than one heavy one. Over the sweaters wear a jacket that will keep out the wind.

Sweater Inside—Not Out

For lightness and general comfort nothing seems better than the usual skiing jacket, but if you have none in your wardrobe wear any medium-weight short coat. In cold weather mufflers are almost a necessity unless you expect to be extremely active. And remember, never wear your sweaters on the outside of your garments. When you do you are simply placing the insulation in the wrong spot and you will be cold.

Head coverings are largely a matter of what you are accustomed to wearing. Here your own hair is your insulation. Few people need ear laps unless the temperature is well down toward zero, so it is well not to become used to them.

And this leaves gloves only yet to be mentioned. Build your gloves up in two layers. Knitted wool inside, and outside a windbreaker, is the best combination. Mittens are warmer than gloves since each finger warms the others.

So you see it is easy to be comfortably warm on winter hikes. Just work out the right combinations and you will be entirely safe.

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Working the Shutter

Photography Primer—7

By Jacob Deschin

Associate of the Royal Photographic Society

When you use the box camera, you know that all you have to do is pick a bright day for your picture-making and push a little lever to make the picture. The lens opening is always the same (about f/16); the shutter speed (about 1/25th) is always the same. When you push the lever, the lens is opened at the beginning and closed at the end, of the period of 1/25th of a second, allowing the lens to remain open for 1/25th of a second.

This is the principle, but much better control, thereby permitting you to make pictures under more varied conditions than just bright sunlight, is afforded by using a camera showing lens openings and shutter speeds. A typical shutter speed scale on a very inexpensive camera would read like this:

T B 1/25 1/50

"T" stands for time exposures, "B" for "bulb" exposures. As you already know, 1/25th and 1/50th stand for fractions of a second, and are called the "instantaneous" exposures because the shutter opens and closes in an instant. These are the exposures you will use most of the time.

When the Light Is Weak

But if the light is too weak, as on cloudy days or when taking pictures in the house, these exposures will be much too short to make picture-making possible. We have learned, however, that this problem is overcome simply by leaving the shutter open for a longer period. "Time" and "Bulb" are used for this purpose.

"Time" is operated by depressing the level in the usual way; at the end of the desired period, which may be several seconds or several minutes or longer, the lever is depressed again. The first operation opens the shutter, the second one closes it again. "Bulb" is operated by depressing the lever and holding the lever down for as long as may be necessary. The shutter will remain open as long as the lever is held down and close again when you let go. "Bulb" is used for short time exposures of a second or less; "Time" for longer exposures. For either "Time" or "Bulb" the camera should be placed on a firm support such as a table.

Avoid Jars

To avoid the possibility of jarring the camera during the exposure, thus causing blurring of the picture, a device known as a cable release is used. The cable release has a threaded end which is screwed into a cable release socket in the camera, and a plunger end. When you push the plunger down with your thumb, a stiff wire is sent forward into the cable release socket, thus "tripping" or actuating the shutter.

The relationship between the lens opening, which controls the amount of light entering through the lens and the length of time the shutter is to remain open to admit this light, should now be clear to you. Proper exposure, resulting in well-made pictures, is obtained by setting the lens opening lever and the shutter lever at the correct "f" in the first place and the correct "speed" in the second. What the conditions are under which variations in the setting are to be made, and how they are made in individual cases, will be the subject of our next discussion.

(The Photography Primer is appearing on this page on the first and third Thursdays every month.)

Let Us Build 'Tiny' Furniture

By William Bres

Most of you girls and boys have probably by this time secured the Balsa wood you will need to build the "tiny" furniture shown in these articles and are now ready to go ahead. We hope you have had lots of fun and success in building the little end table for which we published directions last Thursday.

If you have not yet acquired the Balsa wood and the simple tools you will need for this series, go after them at once, so that you will be able to keep up with these weekly articles. If you build the pieces we print instructions for each week, by Christmas you will have a most attractive little group of furniture to put on your tree—or into the stockings of some of your friends!

An Outdoor Bench

Today we are to specialize in simple, attractive benches. With a little care they may be made to look so real that you will almost want to sit on them. The first, an outdoor type bench, is built entirely of 1-16 in. by ⅛ in. Balsa wood.

Cut eight pieces exactly four inches long and four pieces 1⅛ in. long. Except for two legs, one of which is shown full size in the diagram, these pieces represent the entire bench. For the back rest, lay two short pieces (on their flat side) pointing the same way, three inches apart. Glue a four-inch strip to the end of the side of each short piece. This allows a half-inch of the long piece to stick out on each side. Now glue the other three long pieces on this side, being careful to have them spaced evenly, slightly less than ¼ inch apart.

Now build another side exactly like the first—with the same number of remaining pieces of wood. Glue the first side upright to the second side and allow it to slant slightly back—just as you would want a comfortable back rest to slant.

Now make two full sized legs as shown in the diagram. Glue them to the short bottom braces, and the bench is finished. If you wish, you may strengthen the legs by adding a brace running across the middle of the two front legs and also the center of the two rear ones. Outdoor benches are usually painted green or brown. Should you decide to paint it, use a small fine brush and make sure your paint is thin.

The second bench is equally easy. It is built entirely of 1-16 in. flat Balsa. First, make two legs exactly like the full size pattern below. The dotted lines in the upper corner show that there is a notch of that size on both upper ends of each leg. Cut a piece of flat wood 6½ in. long and 1⅛ in. wide. One half inch from each end glue the legs on.

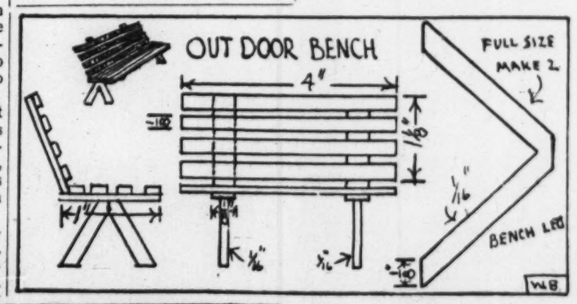
Strips for the Sides

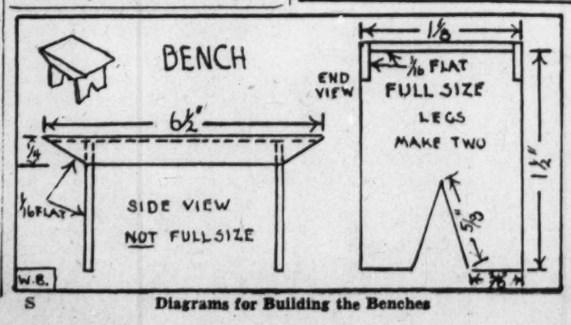
Now cut two 6½ in. strips of flat wood ¼ in. wide. If you have made your leg notches correctly, these ¼ in. strips will fit in well on each side of your bench. Merely trim the edges off, starting at the leg and cutting outward toward the end of the bench. This must be done on all four sides.

The entire bench may be painted a single color, or you may paint the seat one color and the remainder of the bench another. Note the painting instructions on the first bench.

In our next article we will tell you how to build a table and chair to go with your indoor bench.

(This is the second of ten articles on building "tiny" furniture that are appearing on this page every Thursday.)





Diagrams for Building the Benches

Children Write History

English school children are writing a history of their own, a record of their impressions during the evacuation period which, when complete, will be placed in the Imperial War Museum. Some of the records take the form of hasty notes jotted down from day to day, or of rough scribbles in a sketch book, while others are more ambitious.

A notable achievement is the work of a number of boys evacuated from Bethnal Green, a crowded East End London district, to Littleport, a large village in the heart of the Fens. The event being unique in the lives of the London boys, and also in the lives of the country school children whom they joined, the headmaster of the two schools decided to let them combine in writing, illustrating, and printing a book, in order to preserve their impressions.

The London school was fortunate in possessing a handpress, type, and accessories, which were transferred to Littleport, and the local boys quickly learned the necessary technique of setting up, proofing, printing and distributing type.

Many of the boys of both schools then set to work writing short articles on various suitable topics, while others prepared lino-cuts from original or copied drawings. The best of these were selected, the writers setting up their own stories and the artists mounting their lino-cuts on wood in order that they should be type high and so capable of being printed in the press with the type.

A Page at a Time

As the printing machine is only a small hand platen, the work was printed a page at a time as soon as ready. When this was done, some of the boys assembled the pages, stitched them, gave them a brown linen cover, and trimmed the edges neatly. Two hundred copies were prepared in this way and were sold in the school in order to form a fund for further school activities.

The 40 pages in the book are full of interest, the stories telling, in the boys' own words, what the evacuation has meant to them individually.

"The first kindness was shown to us when our train was stopped at Bishop's Stortford and we thirsty travellers were given a mouthful of water," writes G. Booty, in his description of the journey from London to Littleport. "The porters worked overtime supplying the train load of children with water. The next kindness was when we arrived at Ely. . . Boy Scouts and Girl Guides hurried backwards and forwards with pails of water. At Littleport Boys' School we were shown the greatest kindness of all when we had some biscuits and went into the garden to be billeted out.

Another boy, in an article entitled, "How We Tackled Gardening," confesses that he knew nothing about gardening before he came to the country. "I always used to think that a gardener's job was an easy job," he writes; "that all you had to do was plant a seed and come back some time later and there was a turnip or whatever you had planted. I did not think that if you planted a gooseberry cutting you had to nurse it right from the time you put it in."

An Amusing Anecdote

Among the amusing anecdotes recorded is one telling of a small Londoner who, after his first breakfast in his new home, was asked what he would like for dinner. "Well," he said, "I should like some chicken, gravy, and potatoes." "I am afraid you will be unlucky, sonny, as we can't afford a chicken today," was the answer. So the small boy went out to play.

A little later he came back with a live chicken under each arm. His foster-mother stared at him in amazement. "Where did you get those chickens from?" she asked. "Oh!" said the boy, pointing down the road. "There are hundreds running wild in a field down there."

Work with the printing press

A gardening job

A Tree Puzzle

Find the names of the trees that rhyme with words of the following meanings:

1. To eat.
2. To be gay.
3. A kind of tack.
4. Song of a frog.
5. Part of a ship.
6. To seek.
7. Money.
8. Not fastened.
9. A guide.
10. Song of a cat.

(The answers will be published on this page next Thursday.)

A Baboon Earns His Keep

On a farm near the village of Villiersdorp, in the Cape Province, is a tame baboon called Hans. He was brought down from the mountains when a few months old and taken to the farm where he was kindly treated. He soon became so friendly that the farmer began to show him how to do little things such as carrying wood to the kitchen.

So intelligent was Hans that the farmer decided to teach him to look after the calves on the veld, and so make himself really useful. Early every morning Hans is at the kraal when the cows are being milked. Then, at a signal from his master, he opens the gate of the enclosure where the calves are, and drives them out toward the veld, carrying with him a small enamel basin containing his veld ration of porridge.

All day long, Hans stays with the calves, driving them at noon to a drinking trough. A good deal of his time is spent in hunting scorpions, beetles, and other insects, which he eats. He is also fond of wild berries, but never forgets that his first thought is for the calves.

During the late afternoon he returns home with his charges, and drives them back into their fold. Then he closes the gate, goes to a water pipe, and carefully washes his porringer, putting it on the kitchen table afterwards ready for the next day. The farmer declares that Hans is a very useful and reliable member of his household.

Answers to Fuel Puzzle

1. Tinder.
2. Peat.
3. Gas.
4. Coke.
5. Charcoal.
6. Wood.
7. Coal.
8. Gasoline.
9. Oil.

Tell Us What You Read

When you read a story or article that pleases you, do you enjoy writing to tell someone about it? Many girls and boys have won fine new books for their own libraries by writing, in the Peter White Contest, to tell us what they thought of stories and articles printed on The Young Folks' Page and The Children's Page.

Why not have a go at this contest yourself? We like to know what you enjoy most of what we print, and it will be fun for you to have new books to read and lend to your friends.

The prizes for older boys and girls are awarded four times a year—once every three months. In April, July, October, and January, we announce the names of the writers of the best manuscripts received in the Peter White Contest during the preceding three months. Six books are offered every quarter-year for the six best manuscripts sent in by girls and boys from 12 to 17 years of age. The awards for children under 12 are announced on The Children's Page.

In the letters or essays, you may write about any stories or articles that have been published on either of The Christian Science Monitor's junior pages. Or, you may send us reviews or criticisms of any book you have read that has been reviewed in the book review columns of either of the junior pages.

Manuscripts should give your own impressions or opinions of the stories. They should be neatly written, on only one side of each sheet and should be from 200 to 300 words long.

Every manuscript must be countersigned by a parent or other responsible adult, certifying the writer's age and that the paper was his or her own unaided work. The adult who countersigns the paper must make sure that it is original and has not been copied from another.

Manuscripts submitted in this contest cannot be returned, and every boy or girl who submits an entry must do so with the clear understanding that the judge's decision will be final.

Any girl or boy who reads the junior pages of the Monitor is eligible to compete, except those in the immediate families of employees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entries in this contest should be addressed to:

Peter White's Contest
Junior Department
1 Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

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Commerce and Finance

Morgenthau Asks Debt Limit Be Raised to $65,000,000,000

Business and Industry

Unity Urged By Leaders Of Business

NEW YORK (AP)—Leaders in business and finance today urged that all Americans bury their differences and support the present Administration so that democracy will present a united front.

Floyd B. Odlum, President of Atlas Corp., large investment trust, said of the Roosevelt victory:

"With the election behind us and with a large majority of our people clearly approving Franklin Delano Roosevelt's foreign and defense policies, we can now make up for any lost time. . . . The best features of our democracy will now show up in the co-operation given to him. . . . I as a business man look to the future with complete confidence."

Phillip D. Reed, Chairman of the Board of General Electric Co., said, "whether our preference was for Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Willkie, we Americans know that the future of our country depends not on politics but on economics and national unity. The next four years bid fair to be the most critical and difficult ones in the memory of living man. . . ." He concluded the President "will need the help of every loyal American. Let us all stand by."

Samuel W. Rayburn, Chairman, Associated Dry Goods Corp., said he looked for continuing business improvement and asserted "good Americans" of the losing party would accept the verdict and "work hard in their own vocation and to arm this country for defense."

Allan M. Pope, President, First Boston Corp., and former president of the Investment Bankers Association, said the many millions who voted against the Administration should co-operate "in a manner that will prevent serious friction between two elements of our population, whose difference in point of numbers is insufficient to warrant the attempt of either to override the other unbridled. . . . The successful party must also co-operate in reaching a successful common understanding for our people."

Benjamin J. Buttenwieser, partner in Kuhn, Loeb & Co., leading Wall Street investment banking house, said this:

"Now that the election is over and the electorate has spoken, it is the duty of all citizens, regardless of differences of political or economic views, to unite in the common purpise of rendering every possible aid to the President and his Administration in coping with the momentous problems confronting the country. . . .

"In this common effort, I earnestly hope and truly believe that the Republican Party and the so-called financial community will sincerely and unstintingly co-operate."

Telephone Loss in New England

A seasonal loss of 3,312 telephones in service during October is reported by the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company. For October 1939 the loss was 4,061. Ten months' increase this year was 39,700 as against 31,930 in the first ten months of 1939.

Host of Means on Hand Which May Bar Rise in Living Costs

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Now that the elections are over it is possible to survey the economic scene again with a little more certainty.

One of the open questions is the trend of prices and the cost of living.

There are several reasons for expecting an increase in living costs in the next six months or so. In Britain since the war began, wholesale prices are reported up about 40 per cent, the cost of living up about 20 per cent, and wages up about 10 per cent.

Numerous bottle-necks are beginning to show up in the American commodity list and corresponding "blisters" tending to develop in prices in this country, such as those of pulp, scrap and pig iron, copper, lead, and zinc. wool, and to a slight extent in steel. Moreover the business public is in a mood something like that of late 1936, when the re-election of President Roosevelt and the rising tide of business led to a fear of "inflation" in commodity prices which actually produced what it feared—or hoped.

Forward Buying Heavy

Forward buying is now very heavy and is further stimulated every time the word "priority" appears in the business news. Moreover there is already a very definite uptrend in wages, due to the unions capitalizing their opportunities, to the scarcity of skilled labor, to the urgencies of the defense program, and to the effect of overtime work, particularly following the October 24 final change in the Fair Labor Standards Act, substituting the 40-hour for the 42-hour week as a standard beyond which time-and-a-half must be paid. For those few industries which had been still working on a 42-hour week and those which will be pushed to it by the defense program, this amounts to an additional hour's pay for every 42 hours, or something round a 5 per cent increase in wage costs.

On the other hand there are many reasons for scouting any real near-term increase in living costs. In the first place, of course, certain leading commodities are still in such excessive supply that any appreciation is hard to imagine. The blockade of Europe has backed up world production of wheat, corn, fats, sugar, rubber, and tin, and they all are being currently produced all over the world, and most of them in the United States, well in excess of demand, and Government holdings of wheat, cotton, tin, rubber, and wool, are increasing rapidly.

Moreover the Government has a host of means for preventing increased civilian demand from pushing prices up. While it may not drop the 4-cent copper excise tax or duty, to relieve the present copper stringency (we are using about 120,000 tons a month and mining about 80,000) a law has been found permitting the Government to import South American copper for the defense program free of duty. That is one South American product we can really use to eke out our own supply. Some lead and zinc can be imported.

Priorities One Factor

Priorities are a substitute for price rises as a means of rationing out the available supply of scarce commodities. It appears likely, now the election is over, that the National Defense Advisory Commission will be strengthened, and so will any necessary measures for stepping up production of scarce commodities. The government can subsidize the marginal producers of such threatened commodities as coke and toluol. Not only can new plants be built but inefficient plants can be put into subsidized operation, as for example the old beehive coke ovens for coke and Muscle Shoals for nitrates.

Higher wages, so far, have been largely offset by lower unit costs which normally result, for a time, from business pick-up. The prejudice against labor-saving machinery is becoming unpatriotic. The Department of Justice is prowling round looking for "excessive" prices.

Two more significant suggestions are heard from Washington. One is a proposal for increasing reserve requirements and thus discouraging such business as does not have the benefit of defense orders. They are now 175 per cent of pre-1935, and so could be increased another seventh, while the Federal Reserve System still has something like $2,200,000,000 of government bonds it could push out. This policy isn't very likely, because the Treasury still has $2,000,000,000 to borrow this year for the defense program and the normal deficit, and would hardly countenance anything likely to raise its borrowing cost.

Another proposal is that credit terms be tightened, particularly for the instalment business. This, too, is unlikely to get much political following until the defense program takes up a much larger amount of the slack in American industry than so far. But if and when that time comes, the government can tighten up some of its own lending agencies, such as the Federal Housing Administration, and pull in the horns of the United States Housing Authority and its rural counterpart, the Farm Security Administration (once the Resettlement Administration).

It must not be forgotten that a good part if the deficit is still being incurred in purposes which cause a scarcity of goods and labor, such as the crop restriction program and unemployment relief. The Administration can continue these as long as people want them continued, and relax them—so letting bigger crops and bigger supplies of labor pour into the market—whenever people begin to feel that the high cost of living is something to worry over.

Housing Shortage Unlikely

The response of the stock market to the blasting of Republican hopes was as expected. Disappointed security holders sold holdings bought in the expectation of a Willkie victory. The rise in industrial activity, however, presages larger profits in various lines despite heavier taxation. Security analysts are still digging into the intricacies of the new tax laws to see which companies will be helped and hit, and generally they seem to conclude that the capital goods industries will continue to prosper, even though the government takes away a good part of their makings, but that certain prosperous industries producing non-essential, semi-luxury, or luxury goods, will have to help pay for the defense program without reaping any substantial benefits.

It still holds true that the serious shortages are chiefly limited to semi-finished and finished capital industries goods, such as certain kinds of machine tools, electric-furnace tool steels, certain kinds of bearings, optical goods, etc. These enter only very slightly into the consumers cost of living.

No appreciable housing shortage is likely except in areas where defense programs are springing up, and here government money will be poured in, while the houses left behind by workers moving to new defense projects will, of course, tend to correspondingly depress the real estate market "back home." An analogy is the rise in rental values in Washington in recent years and the decline in office rental values in lower Manhattan, which is expected to get worse now that the New Deal has been continued in power.

A sharp increase in the "national income" is expected next year, from the current level just under $80,000,000,000 to perhaps as high as $100,000,000,000. This might more than offset, for most people, any rise in the cost of living due to sporadic inevitable price increases here and there, and might even bring in revenue increases almost equal to the defense outlay. That is the paradox of the modern economic system. For the first four months of the current fiscal year, for instance, the deficit is not quite as large as for the same four months of last year. Treasury cash defense outlays will increase rapidly from here on, but so will tax revenues, particularly after the turn of the year when the bigger 1940 earnings become subject to the bigger income tax rates voted last summer.

Treasury Asks 20-Billion Rise In Debt Limit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—An immediate increase of $20,000,000,000 in the public debt limit and the removal of tax exemptions from all future Government, State and local securities to pay for national defense will be asked of Congress by the Treasury Department, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., announced today.

Warning that the United States "has only just begun to rearm," Secretary Morgenthau also said that more taxes were necessary, even though he did not see any possibility of putting national defense upon a pay-as-you-go policy.

The Secretary was insistent that Congress should take steps enabling the Treasury to borrow the money for national defense which Congress has appropriated. He said that the Treasury's policy is to inform the public of the need for a greater debt limit and that he would prefer to emphasize the top amount of money that might possibly have to be spent rather than to raise false hopes through mentioning a low figure.

$65,000,000,000 Debt Visualized

In explaining the public debt situation, the Secretary pointed out that Congress had already authorized the Treasury to finance an addition $4,000,000,000 over and above the $45,000,000,000 debt limit to pay for a part of the national defense program. He said that one of the first steps the Treasury will take will be to ask Congress to add this $4,000,000,000 to the $45,000,000,000. The $4,000,000,000 was authorized only on a short-term basis.

The Secretary explained that if Congress did amalgamate the two debts that the Treasury might be forced to ask Congress to raise the public debt limit by but $15,000,000,000, but that if the amalgamation request was not granted it would be necessary to ask for the full $20,000,000,000.

This would increase the public debt to $65,000,000,000. The Secretary emphasized, moreover, that this would be the case only until June 30, 1942, when the 1942 fiscal year ends, and implied that national defense would, in all probability, demand considerably more in the years to follow.

Higher National Income Seen

Both Secretary Morgenthau and Undersecretary Daniel W. Bell, in charge of the budget, predicted an increase in the national income and in Federal revenue as industry spurts under the defense program, but said that this would not provide enough revenue to finance defense.

The Secretary said that the removal of tax-exemptions would not be retroactive and would apply only to new issues. He said that an estimated $2,000,000,000 in state and municipal financing would mature next year, and that issues thereafter would be taxed if Congress grants the Treasury's request.

Secretary Morgenthau stressed the care being taken by the Administration to prevent any possible inflation.

"With Roosevelt in again we can take the necessary steps when abnormal prices occur in any commodity and we are going to watch every minute," he said, adding that a committee under Mr. Bell kept daily watch on all price movements and that, if necessary, he himself would call under undue price increase to the President's attention.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury reported that on Oct. 31 only $567,140,425 remained of the $45,000,000,000 borrowing limit.

Treasury officials pointed out, however, that authority to borrow $4,000,000,000 for national defense purposes made it unlikely that it would be necessary to ask Congress to raise the limit before next spring.

Nearly $900,000,000 of the $3,169,000,000 spent during the first four months of the year have been for national defense, and need not be charged to the portion of the debt coming under the statutory limit.

During the first four months of this year the war department expenditures for national defense were placed at $386,582,741 and navy department national defense costs were jut at $492,248,612.

Chemical Fund Registers 1,500,000 More Shares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Chemical Fund, Inc. has filed a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission covering 1,500,000 shares of capital stock in addition to the 1,000,000 shares already registered under the Securities Act of 1933. The company was incorporated in 1938 by F. Eberstadt & Co., Inc., New York investment bankers, to provide a medium for a diversified investment in the chemical field.

The company currently is approaching its original goal of $10,000,000, having reported a net worth at the end of September of 8,478,700 represented by 886,600 shares outstanding. By filing the new registration statement, it has taken the first step towards its objective of $25,000,000.

As of September 30, Chemical Fund, Inc. had investments in 43 chemical companies, the largest being in the stocks of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Hercules Powder Co., Monsanto Chemical Company, Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, Dow Chemical Company and Abbot Laboratories.

Sharon Steel Corp. Plans $1,000,000 Expansion

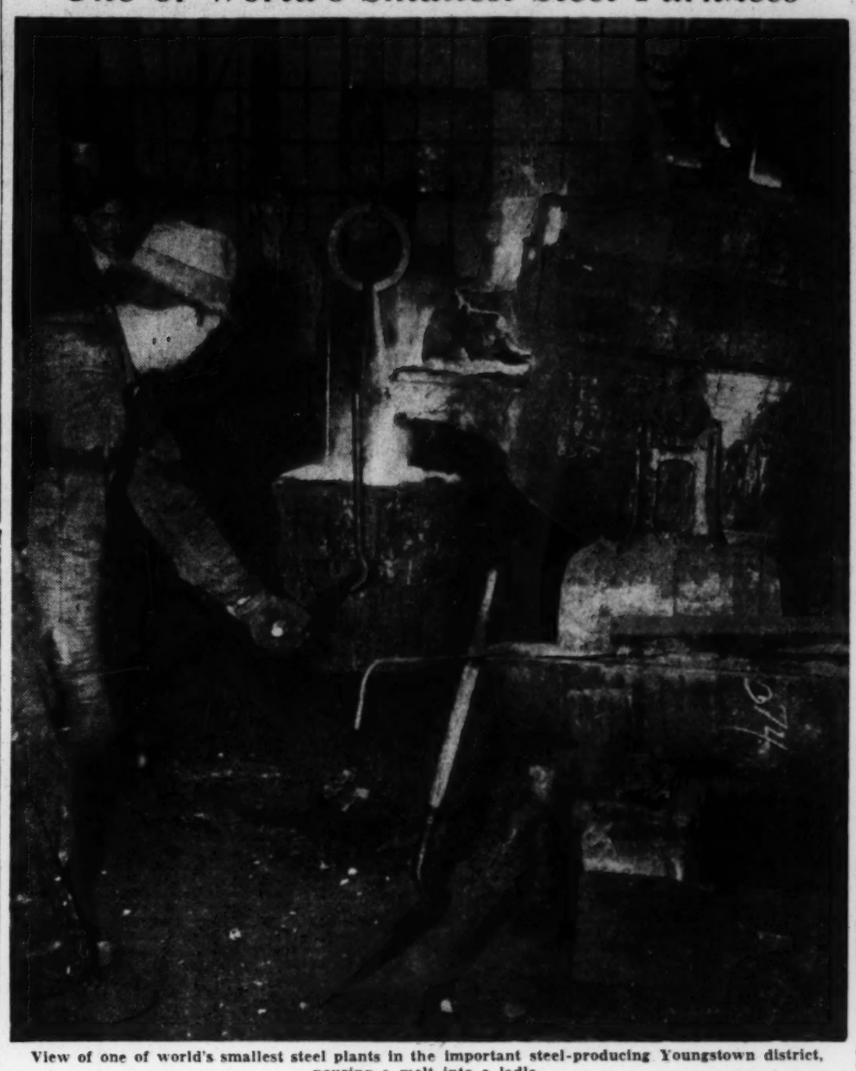
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio (AP)—Sharon Steel Corporation has announced a $1,000,000 expansion program. Hitherto a purchaser of alloy and high carbon steels for its hot and cold strip mills, Sharon will make its own electric steels in a 20-ton electric furnace to be erected at the Lowellville, Ohio, plant.

At the Sharon, Pa., plant a new four-high reversing cold mill and a complete line of alloy steel coating equipment will be installed. The improvements are to be completed during the first 1941 quarter.

Chain Store Modernization

NEW YORK—In the face of a decrease this year in the number of their stores in operation the chain stores for the country as a whole spent more in 1940 for modernizing their stores than for any preceding year. The eighth annual construction study made by Chain Store Age showed that the chains spent $130,101,332 this year for opening new stores and remodeling old units—an increase of 3.1 per cent over the record-breaking expenditures for 1939.

One of World's Smallest Steel Furnaces



View of one of world's smallest steel plants in the important steel-producing Youngstown district, pouring a melt into a ladle.

Metallurgist Operates Tiny Steel Plant With Big Success

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Here, in the shadow of some of the world's largest steel plants, one of the world's tiniest steel furnaces is operating every day, and is doing a "land office" business.

While the big furnaces are turning out 250,000 to 350,000 pounds of steel in a single melt, this tiny furnace turns out only 600 to 1,000 pounds of steel in a single melt, but it is making money for its owner, just as are the big furnaces.

Produces for Steel Giants

And, peculiarly enough, most of the steel this little furnace makes is for the steel giants—high grade alloy steels in which are mixed silver at $8 a pound; nickeluranium at $10 a pound; ferro-tungsten at $1.45 a pound; vanadium at $2.70 a pound; ferro-boron at $4.50 a pound.

The plant is that of the Youngstown Alloy Casting Corporation, which makes many high grade steel articles for the steel plants.

And the business is a depression-born one.

Jacob Trantin, Jr., the company's head, is a metallurgist with an unusual talent for mixing up steel and alloys for the tough jobs where resistance to wear, heat, or corrosion is essential. And metallurgy is his hobby as well as his business.

Years ago, Mr. Trantin, a youngster just a few years out of college, was foreman of an iron foundry employing about 60 men, at a salary of $50 a week. But he was dissatisfied with the job, preferring to tinker with alloy steels. So he approached his boss and told him:

"I'm going to quit."

The boss "upped" his salary to $75 a week, but Mr. Trantin declined it.

"One hundred a week," offered the boss, but still Mr. Trantin declined. Finally the boss offered $150, but Mr. Trantin remained adamant, leaving the job to take a 40-cents-an-hour job in a steel plant.

He drifted from one steel plant to another, learning all he could about metallurgy and experimenting with alloy steels, until a few years ago he heard of the problems steel pipe and steel bar mi" were having making suitable r guides. The mills were using cast iron guides which wore out every three or four hours, necessitating shutdowns to change the guides—and a 15-minute shutdown meant a loss of $100 to $125 for a seamless pipe mill; for it is estimated such a mill costs $450 an hour to operate.

Mr. Trantin looked up a seamless pipe mill executive and offered:

"I'll make you a guide that won't wear out every few hours."

The mill executive laughed. Other metallurgists had experimented before but none had been able to devise anything that worked more satisfactorily than the cast iron guides.

So Mr. Trantin went to work, mixed up a new kind of alloy steel—and made guides which lasted instead of three or four hours and for 70,000 pounds of steel, three or four weeks and for 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 pounds of steel. The guide was an instantaneous success.

But the depression was on, Mr. Trantin had no capital, and no place to make the guide shoes for which a ready demand from the steel plants developed. So in the rear of his home in Youngstown, he built a tiny open hearth steel furnace from junk accumulated from a junk yard. For fuel, he used the crankcase drainings from gasoline filling stations, although at first he had a difficult time persuading the station attendants to give him the worn-out lubricating oil since they feared he planned to refine and resell it.

Gets RFC Loan

Mr. Trantin's little business prospered until the demand far exceeded the capacity of the tiny backyard open hearth furnace, so he bought a tiny electric furnace. And that soon was too small for the business which developed for his steels. So he swung a Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan and bought a 1,000-pound electric furnace for $15,000. Now he employs 23 men.

Mr. Trantin's little plant makes 22 different kinds of alloy steels, as well as making alloy steel castings with unheard-of accuracy, within one five-thousandth of an inch of specifications, which eliminates much expensive machine work. For example, his plant makes a machine part for one big steel concern. Once the steel concern used iron castings which required $26 worth of machining on each, but he makes them to almost absolute accuracy, requiring little machining.

His principal source of business continues to be the seamless tube and bar mills with their demand for guides and Trantin prizes many letters from steel companies, commending him for the quality of his guides. One tells of using the guides for 22,000,000 pounds, with only a few dressings.

Mail-Order House Sales Up in October

CHICAGO (AP)—Sears, Roebuck & Co., reported sales for the month of October amounted to $76,9191,573, compared with $67,246,031 for the same month a year ago, an increase of 14.4 per cent.

For the nine months from February through October sales nted to $530,139,367, compared with $474,482,322 for the corresponding 1939 period, an increase of 11.7 per cent.

CHICAGO (AP) — Montgomery Ward & Company reported sales for the month of October amounted to $56,937,141, compared with $54,944,556 in the corresponding 1939 month, an increase of 3.6 per cent.

Sales for the nine months period totaled $387,050,748, compared with $358,050,867 in the like 1939 period, an increase of 8.1 per cent.

Borg-Warner Reports Gain In Nine Months' Income

CHICAGO (AP) — Borg-Warner Corporation and subsidiary companies reported net income for the nine months ended Sept. 30 of $4,125,231, or $1.76 per common share outstanding, compared with $3,483,036, or $1.49 per common share outstanding, for the comparable 1939 period.

The 1940 net income is after provision for increases in Federal income tax rates, including the defense tax, but before provision for excess profits taxes.

Next $100,000,000 Federal Issue To Be Defense Series

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury decided to designate its next weekly $100,000,000 issue of 92-day bills as a national defense series, making it the first borrowing under the special $4,000,000,000 authority granted in the 1941 Revenue Act.

Bids for the bills, which are sold on a disocunt basis to the highest bidders, will be received at Federal Reserve Banks and branches up to 2 p. m., eastern standard time, Friday.

The Treasury said that it would use the proceeds to reimburse the general fund in part for defense expenditures, which aggregated approximately $883,000,000 from July 1 to Oct. 31.

Previously the Treasury had announced that only $567,140,425 of the statutory $45,000,000,000 debt limit remained available Oct. 31. By reimbursing the general fund for defense expenditures through national defense series borrowing, the Treasury will be able to avoid reaching the limit during the current fiscal year.

Safeway Stores Sales Gain

NEW YORK—Sales of Safeway Stores, Inc., for the four weeks ended Oct. 26, 1940, were $31,314,622, a gain of 3.42 per cent over sales of $30,280,310 reported for the four weeks ended Oct. 28, 1939. For the 44 weeks ended Oct. 26, 1940, sales totaled $334,163,703, compared with $323,720,669 for the same period ended Oct. 28, 1939, an increase of 3.23 per cent.

October Level Of Industry Is At New Record

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP)—Industrial production reached a new peak in October, the Federal Reserve Board reported today, crediting the actual and prospective activity due to defense orders.

The Board estimated the October production level at 127 per cent of the 1935-1939 average, or one point above the previous December high and six points better than the summer rate.

Commenting that defense contracts awarded since spring had reached nearly $8,000,000,000 with an additional $2,000,000,000 committed for naval equipment, the Board declared in its month review of business conditions:

"Expenditures under many of these contracts will be spread over several years, but there will be a considerable increase during the next few months. Actual outlays by the Treasury for all national defense purposes, including current operations of the Army and Navy, have increased from an average of $150,000,000 a month last spring to over $280,000,000 in October."

Federal orders for uniform fabrics and blankets, the Board noted, will require consumption by next spring of about one-fourth as much apparel wool as was consumed for all purposes in 1939.

It said that while the prices of basic industrial materials advanced during the first three weeks of October to a point midway between the August low and last December's high, food prices during September and October had shown little increase over the slight gain of late August.

With the general rise in activity, the Board said, railroad shipments of most commodities gained in October; construction increased, and employment and income continued to expand.

Another New High For Power Output

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production set a new high record for the third week in a row during the seven days ended Nov. 2, the Edison Electric Institute said.

Latest output of 2,734,402,000 kilowatt hours was .8 of 1 per cent higher than 2,711,282,000 in the preceding week and 7.8 per cent ahead of 2,536,765,000 in the comparable 1939 week.

Percentage gains from a year ago, according to major geographic areas, were reported as follows:

New England 6.1, Middle Atlantic 7.3, Central Industrial 10.3, West Central 6.5, Southern States 10.1, Pacific Coast 2.7.

The Rocky Mountain area lagged .8 of 1 per cent behind last year.

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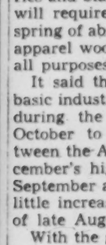
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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 2,000,000
Previous day's sales 1,209,320
1940 volume to date 172,491,825
1939 volume to date 231,173,200

Stock Market Rises Sharply; Trading Active

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—With the rate of trade the fastest in more than five months, stock market leaders suddenly climbed as much as seven points today.

More than wiping out yesterday's post-election lows, the advance extended to every section of the "big board" toward the final hour. Transactions moved at a pace approximating 2,000,000 shares, a figure unsurpassed since last May 3.

Wall Street analysts laid the burst of activity to Secretary Henry Morgenthau's request for an increase in the national debt limit, saying buyers evidently held such action to have inflationary implications.

U. S. Steel and Bethlehem established new highs for the year. Others prominent on the upturn included Chrysler, General Motors, Sears Roebuck, Caterpillar, United Aircraft, Douglas, Sperry, American Telephone, Anaconda, Phelps Dodge, Westinghouse, Union Carbide, Great Northern preferred and Standard Oil of N. J.

Leading an upturn in the curb were Scullen Steel, Lake Shore Mines, Bath Iron Works, Wright Hargreave, Republic Aviation and American Gas & Electric.

U. S. Bonds Up Sharply

U. S. Government bonds moved sharply higher today after the Washington announcement of plans to raise the statutory debt limit and remove the tax-exempt features of future issues. Corporate issues likewise moved ahead for gains of fractions to more than a point.

Government dealers pointed out removal of the tax exemption clause in Government loans would tend to create a scarcity of investment mediums with this advantage and tend to force a new appraisal of the investment market available for large surplus funds that have heretofore been heavily invested in Government loans.

Going into the final hour some Treasury issues were up more than a point, while others had added up to 28-32 of a point. Volume was comparatively light.

Corporate issues ahead included Walworth 4s, New York Central 5s, Portland General Electric 4½s, and Commonwealth Edison 3½s.

Latin American and Italian issues were higher in the foreign sector, gainers including Argentine 4s of '72 (Feb.), Buenos Aires 4⅜s, Colombia 6s of '61 (Oct.), Cuba 4½s of '77, Italian 7s and Milan 6½s.

Engineering Awards At Peak in October

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards in October averaged $140,568,000 a week, the highest for any month on record, engineering News-Record said.

Contracts were 44 per cent greater than the previous high of $97,958,000 a week reported in March, 1930. Average weekly awards were 53 per cent larger than the previous month and 130 per cent ahead of October, 1939.

Public construction awards set a new record and private contracts were the greatest for any month since May, 1930.

In the latest week, which included the election day holiday, awards totaled $79,645,000, a gain of 57 per cent over the same week a year ago. Public construction topped last year by 89 per cent and private contracts were 11 per cent greater than a year ago.

It was the tenth consecutive week in which construction volume had exceeded the corresponding week of 1939.

Comparison of the week's awards follows:

	Latest Wk (4 days)	Prev. Wk (5 days)	Year Ago (4 days)
Private	$22,645,000	$77,107,000	$20,476,000
State and municipal	22,539,000	27,114,000	24,402,000
Federal	34,461,000	53,533,000	5,725,000
Total	79,645,000	157,754,000	50,603,000

Wheat Up Sharply On Heavy Trading

CHICAGO, Nov. 7 (AP)—The heaviest trade in wheat in months today produced a sharp price advance ranging from 3⅝ to 4 cents which carried December contracts as high as 87¾, within ⅛ of the six-months peak established on Oct. 24. Corn rose 3 cents.

Buying, which spread to other grain pits, was attributed by floor brokers to a revival of inflation talk stimulated by strength of securities and a statement of the Secretary of Treasury referring to possibility of an increase in the federal debt limit and to the close watch which will be maintained over prices as the defense program progresses.

Kennecott Copper Votes Employee Retirement Plan

NEW YORK (AP)—Kennecott Copper Corp. stockholders at a special meeting approved a retirement plan for employees receiving more than $3,000 annually upon reaching 65 years of age.

E. T. Stannard, President, said that business was good.

Questioned by a stockholder, he replied that while definite estimates of the new excess profits tax were unavailable, payment would be fairly heavy.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	2	53¼	53	53¼	+ ¼
54½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	5	59	53	59	+4½
–	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	16	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅜
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	1	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	N'v 6
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	27	42¾	40½	42¾	+1¾
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	N'v 4
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	182	6½	5⅝	6½	+ ½
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	– ⅛
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	4	10¼	10	10⅜	+1⅜
14⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	31	12	10¾	12	+1⅝
22	7	Alleghany pr pf	1	20	19	20	+1½
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl (¾e)	92	25¼	23	25¼	+2¼
12⅜	6¾	Allen Ind (1e)	6	10⅜	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅝
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	16	173	167½	172	+5
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Oct 31
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	1	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ¼
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	45	8⅛	7⅜	8	+ ⅜
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	1	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	N'v 6
417	213¼	Allis-Ch M (1e)	23	39	36½	38¾	+2¼
17½	11	Alpha Cem (¾e)	1	17¼	16⅞	17¼	N'v 4
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1½	1½	1½	
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	Oct 23
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	28	45¾	44	45½	+1
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.90e)	9	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ¼
75	41¾	Am Airlines	23	65	61½	65	+3½
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	22	10½	9⅜	10½	+1¼
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	7	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
45¾	28	Am Br Sh(1.10e)	14	38¾	36¾	38¾	+2½
2¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	24	1½	1⅜	1½	
116½	87	Am Can (4)	19	95½	93	94	+1
179	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	180	180	180	+1
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	43	31¼	28	30¾	+2⅝
63¾	34	Am Car&Fdy pf	21	64	59	64	+4¾
23½	13½	Am Ch & C(1.60)	19	22¾	21	22¾	+1¾
115	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	115	115	115	N'v 4
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	1	120	120	120	–1½
9¾	5½	AmColtype(¼e)	5	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ¼
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	11	6¼	5¼	6¼	+1⅛
15¼	8	Am Crys S (½e)	2	11½	10½	11½	+1½
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	6	2	2	2	
6⅝	3½	Am European	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	N'v 6
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	6	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
24¼	9⅛	A&FP $6pf(.90k)	7	13	13	13	N'v 4
28¼	10¾	Am FP$7pf 1.05k	3	16	15¾	16	
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅜
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	102	39½	37	39½	+3
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	34	4¾	4⅜	4¾	+ ⅜
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	6	31¾	29¼	31¾	+2
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	1	55	55	55	+1
3⅞	1⅜	Am Ice	6	1¾	1¾	1¾	N'v 6
35	18	Am Ice pf (1½e)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	– ¼
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	36	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅜
13½	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	50	50	50	Sep 25
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	22	17	15¼	17	+2
87½	38	Am Loco pf (5k)	9	85½	78	85½	+8½
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	5	13¾	13½	13½	+ ¼
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	8	2¾	2¾	2¾	
25	12¾	Am Metal(1½e)	18	18⅜	17¼	18⅜	+1⅜
121	90	Am Met 6%pt(6)	5	105	104⅞	104⅞	N'v 6
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	44	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ¼
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (4½k)	7	51¾	50½	51¼	– ¼
54	28¼	APL $5 pf (3¾k)	12	45½	44½	45⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S(.15e)	49	7¾	7	7⅜	+ ⅜
17½	9½	Am Roll M (¾e)	201	18¼	15⅞	18¼	+2⅜
8	6	Am Saf R (.80)	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	5	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
54	30¼	Am Sm & R (2e)	61	46⅞	42	46⅞	+ ⅝
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	3	142	142	142	+1
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	1	55	55	55	N'v 4
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (1½e)	45	29⅜	26⅜	29⅜	+2⅞
14⅜	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	1	11¼	11⅛	11¼	– ¼
17¼	11	Am Stove (1¼e)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
233⅜	122¼	Am Sugar Ref	26	173¼	143¾	173⅜	+3½
93	70½	Am Sugar pf (7)	10	75⅞	75	75⅞	+ ⅞
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	15	15	15	
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	38	167½	164¾	167¼	+2½
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	*3	74	73½	73¾	+ ¼
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	*14	74	73	73½	– ½
153½	136	Am Tob pf (6)	2	148	147½	148	N'v 4
5¾	2⅜	Am Type Fdrs	8	5⅛	4⅜	5⅛	+ ⅜
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	67	9	8⅜	8¾	– ⅛
101½	83⅜	Am WW 1 pf (6)	1	96¼	96¼	96¼	N'v 6
12	6	Am Woolen	15	9⅜	8⅝	9½	+ ¾
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	22	53¼	50½	52⅝	+3¼
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	94	7½	6¾	7½	+1⅜
50½	35	Am Z pr pf (5k)	1	50	50	50	
32	18	Anaconda (1¼e)	302	27¾	23⅞	27⅝	+4
41¼	20	Anacon WC(½e)	2	34½	32	34½	+2½
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.30e)	2	16¾	15¾	16¾	+1¼
15¾	8	Andes Cop (¾e)	1	12½	12½	12½	
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ¼
35½	23	Ar-D-M (1.40e)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ¼
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	– ¾
7⅜	4	Armour Ill	102	5⅜	4⅞	5⅜	+ ¾
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	8	51½	48⅜	51½	+2⅜
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22⅜	Arm Cork (1e)	10	33½	31¼	33½	+2¼
11	6¼	Arnold C (⅜e)	3	8¾	8¼	8¾	– ⅜
9½	3⅜	Artloom Corp	2	6	5¾	6	+ ⅜
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	15	7⅜	6⅞	7⅜	+ ⅜
80	65	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	76	76	76	N'v 6
87	49½	ASDG 2pf (18k)	1	89½	89½	89½	+2½
42	25	Associates In (2)	1	35½	36½	35⅞	Oct 31
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	49	18¼	16⅜	18¼	+2
57½	39½	AT&SF pf(5e)	16	55	52	55	+4
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	24	15	14	15	+1¼
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indes	6	14	12½	14	+1½
22½	9¼	Atl G&W Ind pf	1	17⅞	17⅞	17¾	+ ⅞
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	17	23½	22½	23½	+ ¾
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	Oct 31
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	19	7⅞	7	7⅞	+ ⅜
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	8	48½	48¼	48½	+ ¼
80½	57	Atlas Pow(2¼e)	2	69	68	69	+3½
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	3	7	6½	7	+ ⅝
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	86	5⅜	5	5¼	+ ⅜

B

197⅛	122⅜	Bald Loco ct	136	183⅜	167⅜	183⅜	+13¾
63⅜	23¾	Ba.t & Ohio	16	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ ¼
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	12	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
14½	7½	Bangor & Ar	2	8¾	8⅜	8¾	+ ¾
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	9	11⅛	10	11	+1⅜
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	3	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅜
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.60e)	33	10½	10⅜	10⅜	+1¼
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	1	28	28	28	+ ¼
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	2	23¾	23½	23¾	– ½
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	1	105½	105½	105½	Oct 31
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	118	118	118	N'v 6
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
36⅜	24½	Bendix A(2½e)	*85	35	33	35	+2⅞
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (1.35e)	2	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	
56¾	49¾	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	53¾	53¾	53¾	+ ¼
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	9	31⅝	29½	31½	– ½
90⅜	63½	Beth Steel (3e)	306	93	87¼	93	+6½
128¼	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	129	127	129	+1⅞
34½	14	Bigelow-S (2e)	7	25½	23⅞	25½	+ ¾
22½	13	Black & Dk (1a)	10	20⅞	19	20⅛	+ ⅛
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox(⅛e)	47	11	9⅜	10¾	+1⅛
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (¾e)	3	21	20	21	+1
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	95	18	16½	17⅜	+1⅜
32⅞	19¾	Bohn A&B(1½e)	9	33¼	31⅜	33	–1¾
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	23½	23½	23½	N'v 6
24¼	17	Borden Co (.90e)	21	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ¼
25⅞	17⅞	Borg-War (¾e)	21	21½	19⅝	21¼	+1⅝
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	2	1½	1½	1½	N'v 4
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	36⅞	36⅝	36⅞	+ ⅜
7	4⅜	Brew Corp (.60)	6	4¾	4⅜	4¾	– ⅛
13¾	8	Bridgeport (⅛e)	21	12¾	11¾	12¾	+1¼
25½	13¼	Briggs Mf (1½e)	91	25⅞	23⅜	25¾	+1⅞
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	39	39	39	N'v 1
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	4	46	45⅝	46	+ ⅜
4⅛	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	N'v 2
24¾	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	17	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ¼
25½	13¼	Bkly-Man Tr pf	11	16⅝	16	16⅜	+ ⅜
37½	27	Brown Sh (2)	1	31	31	31	N'v 6
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (1¾e)	9	24¼	23½	24	+ ½
10½	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	42	10¾	10	10⅝	+ ⅜
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	31	5½	4⅞	5½	+ ⅝
7⅛	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	42	7⅜	6¾	7⅜	+ ¾
36	20	Bullard Co(1¼e)	29	35¾	32½	35¾	+2¾
33	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	7	32	30½	32½	+1½
21⅜	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	6	18⅜	18	18¼	+1¼
12½	7½	Burr Ad (½e)	26	8⅞	8½	8⅝	+ ⅜
5½	2	Bush Terminal	5	3½	2⅞	3½	+ ¼
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.30e)	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	4	19¼	19¼	19¼	N'v 2
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	12	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅜
13⅜	1⅛	Byers (AM) Co	32	10⅝	9¾	10⅝	+1⅜
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	20	14	12¼	14	+1

C

26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	16	20¼	19½	20¼	+1¼
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Sep 28
17⅜	1	Callahan Z-Lead	100	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla (1e)	52	7⅝	7	7⅜	+ ⅜
19½	11	Camp Wy(1.15e)	22	16½	15¼	16¼	+1¼
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	28	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅜
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	21	3¾	3½	3⅝	+ ⅜
40½	29½	Cannon M (1½e)	10	40	39½	40	+ ½
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	4½	4½	4½	N'v 1
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (2¼e)	4	32½	31½	32½	+2¼
3½	2	Car&Gen (.10e)	12	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	21	61½	55	61½	+6½
56½	42½	Caterpil Tr (2)	28	49	46	49	+3
35½	20	Celanese (1¼a)	30	28⅜	26¾	28	+1
12½	5	Celotex Corp	16	7⅜	6⅞	7¼	+ ¼
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	9	19	18	19	+1⅛
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
5¼	2½	Cent RR N J	1	3	3	3	N'v 2
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	16	6⅝	6	6⅝	+ ⅜
6	2⅜	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	N'v 1
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas (4)	39	33½	32	33½	+1¾
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	6	5½	5	5½	+ ⅜
22	15	Chain Belt(1¼e)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.90e)	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ¼
29½	16⅞	Checker Cab	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	N'v 2
42⅞	30½	Ches & O (2⅝e)	47	43	41½	43	+ ⅞
97¼	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	97	97	97	+ ½
4⅞	2½	Ches Corp	8	3¾	3¾	3¾	N'v 6
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	6	1½	1	1	N'v 1
2½	⅝	Chi Great W pf	4	¾	¾	¾	– ⅛

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	1	9	9	9	+ ⅜
14¾	8½	Chi Pneu Tool	29	14¼	12⅝	14⅛	+1½
39½	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	3	39¾	38½	39¾	+1¼
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	14	43¼	43¼	43¼	Oct 29
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	N'v 6
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	– ⅛
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
11	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	Sep 6
16⅛	9	ChickashaC(¼e)	3	11¾	12	12	+1⅜
6⅝	1⅝	Childs Co	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (5½e)	183	86¼	80½	86¼	+6½
14¼	8⅞	City I & F (.90e)	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	
4½	2	City Stores	3	3	3	3	
40¼	24	Clark Equip (2e)	6	38⅛	36¾	38⅜	+3⅛
43¼	26	Clev Gr B(1.20e)	10	35¾	33¾	35¾	+2¾
41½	25½	Climax M (1.20)	20	28⅝	27¼	28½	+1½
45½	25½	Cluett P (1½e)	13	32¼	32	32¼	+ ¼
131	99½	Coca-Cola (2¼e)	1	109½	109½	109½	
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	61	61	61	Oct 30
20	10½	Colgate P (½)	15	11¾	11	11¾	+ ⅛
102	94	Colg-P pf (4½)	1	101½	101½	101½	+1⅜
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¾e)	1	30	30	30	+1½
24	12½	Col Fuel&I (½e)	10	21¾	20	21¾	+1⅞
26⅜	16	Col Br A (1.35e)	6	22⅞	22	22⅞	+1¼
26½	16	Col Br B (1.35e)	7	22¾	21½	22⅝	+1⅜
7½	4¼	Col Gas&E (.30e)	97	5¾	5¼	5½	+ ¼
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	85	85	85	N'v 4
8½	3½	Colum Pict	6	6½	5½	6½	+1
23½	14¾	Colum P pf (2¾)	3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ¼
98¾	71	Col Carb (3e)	2	81	80	80	–2⅜
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	12	33½	32¾	33½	+1½
108½	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	99	99	99	N'v 4
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	14	39½	37¾	39½	+1½
113	97	Com Tev pf(4¼)	1	103	103	103	– ½
16⅝	8	Coml Solvents	78	11	9⅝	11	+1½
1⅜	¾	Com'th & South	139	1⅛	1	1	
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	4	56½	55	56¼	+1½
33	23⅛	Com Edis (1.80)	44	30½	29¾	30⅜	+ ¾
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	2	3½	3½	3½	N'v 6
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	19	20½	19¾	20½	– ½
13⅜	8	Congress Cigar	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	N'v 6
12⅛	10	Congress Cig ct	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
31½	17⅜	Consol Aircraft	7	23¾	23	23½	+1⅜
16	7⅜	Consol Cig (¾e)	3	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	+ ½
9⅞	4⅜	Cons Cop (.30e)	79	7⅝	6¾	7⅝	+ ¾
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	*86	26	25⅜	25⅞	+ ½
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	+ ⅛
1⅛	½	Con Film Ind	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	N'v 6
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (3¼k)	7	9½	8⅝	9½	+ ¾
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Cons Oil (.72½e)	44	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Oct 31
4⅝	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	4	4½	4¼	4½	+ ½
19½	8⅜	Consol'n Coal pf	4	18⅜	16½	18⅜	+2¼
105¾	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	
19½	9⅞	Container (1½e)	19	17	16	17	+ ¾
14¼	8⅞	Cont Bak (A)	3	8¾	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
15⅜	7¼	Cont Bak (B)	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	N'v 6
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	83	83	83	+1
49¼	33	Cont Can (2e)	24	40⅜	38½	40⅜	+2⅝
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	1	115¼	115¼	115¼	Oct 10
9¼	4⅝	Cont Dia F (⅛e)	8	8½	7¾	8¼	+⅛
40⅜	27⅜	Cont Ins (1.60a)	9	38½	38	38½	+ ⅜
4¾	2	Cont Motors	63	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅜
25	16⅛	Cont O Del (⅜e)	34	20⅜	18¾	20⅛	+1½
33	19½	Cont Steel (¾e)	7	25½	25	25½	+2½
25¾	15½	Cop'weld (.80)	40	21¼	20	21¼	+1½
70	47	Cop'w'ld pf(2½)	3	60¾	57¾	60¾	+3¾
65½	43	Corn Prods (3)	9	46⅞	45¼	46⅞	+1⅜
179	165	Corn Prods pf(7)	1	176½	176½	176½	+1¼
7½	4	Coty Inc (¼e)	2	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
1½	⅞	Coty Internat'l	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	N'v 4
24¼	13	Crane Co	49	22½	20⅞	22½	+1½
32¾	19½	Cr of Wh (1.90e)	14	20	19¾	20	+ ¼
7¾	3⅜	Crosley Corp	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
38⅜	18⅜	Crown Cork & S	8	28	26½	28	+1⅝
43¾	30½	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	41	40⅞	41	N'v 1
21⅞	12	Crown Zel(1¼e)	24	16⅜	15⅞	16¼	+

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

More Concerns Show Interim Net Earnings

Corporate earnings reports for the third quarter and first nine months of 1940 are appearing in rapid succession. Among the concerns recently issuing profits statements are the following:

U. S. Gypsum Co. reported for nine months to Sept. 30 net income of $5,250,240 after charges and income and excess profits taxes, equal to $4.05 a share on the common stock, compared with $8,730,861, or $4.46 a common share, in the comparable 1939 period.

Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. reported for nine months ended Sept. 30 indicated net profit of $5,263,492, equal to $2.77 a share on the capital stock. This compared with $1,311,259, or 41 cents, in the first nine months of 1939.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., reported for 39 weeks ended Sept. 28 net profit of $3,331,786, equal to $1.94 a share on the Class "A" and "B" stocks, compared with $2,432,955 or $2 a share, in the comparable period last year.

Curtis Publishing Co. reported for nine months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $2,624,080, equal to $3.63 a share on the $7 preferred stock. This compared with $1,921,618, or $2.61 a preferred share, in the first nine months of 1939.

Bristol-Myers Co. reported for nine months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $1,780,740, or $2.37 a share of common stock, compared with $957,436, or $1.17 per share, for the like 1939 period. The report stated that the net income for the 1940 period is after normal tax provision under the Second Revenue Act of 1940 only and is subject to the excess profits tax.

Stewart-Warner Corporation and subsidiaries reported consolidated net earnings of $994,684 for the first nine months of 1940, compared with $256,209 in the same period of 1939. The earnings were equal to 80 cents a share, compared with 21 cents a share in the nine months last year.

Square D Co., electrical and optical goods makers, reported today net profit for the first nine months of the year of $1,263,002, or $2.82 a common share. Because of the acquisition of Kollsmon Instrument Co. at the close of 1939 comparative data are unavailable.

Commercial Solvents Corporation reported for nine months to Sept. 30 net profit of $1,608,988, equal to 61 cents a capital share, compared with $911,620, or 35 cents a share, in the 1939 period.

Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company and subsidiaries reported for the nine months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $1,638,849, or $3.45 per share of common stock, compared with $1,610,424, or $3.25 per share for the 1939 period. The net profit is after for the 1940 period is after provision for federal income taxes, at the increased rates and after an estimated provision for federal excess profits tax applicable to the nine months' period.

International Business Machines Corp. reported for nine months to Sept. 30 net earnings of $8,958,779, after deducting $1,470,485 blocked foreign net profits and before provision for federal taxes. This compared with $8,237,695, after deducting $855,000 blocked foreign profits in the comparable 1939 period. After estimated federal taxes under the latest tax law net income was $6,011,779, equal to $6.69 a capital share, against $6,590,695, or $7.70 a share, on a smaller number of shares outstanding a year ago.

American Home Products Corp. reported for nine months to Sept. 30 net profit of $3,106,831, after normal federal taxes, equal to $3.85 a share on capital stock. This compared with $3,084,491, equal to $3.83 a share, in the 1939 period.

Otis Elevator Co. reported for the nine months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $2,552,957, equal to $1.13 a share on the common stock against $2,419,678 or $1.06 a share in the like period last year.

Conde Nast Publications, Inc., and subsidiaries, for the nine months ended Sept. 30, reported a consolidated profit of $182,004 after taxes and charges, compared with $219,236 in the like 1939 period.

United Biscuit Co. of America reported for nine months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $622,345, equal to $1.23 a share on the common stock, compared with $702,383, or $1.40 a share, in the comparable 1939 period.

Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Co., Ltd., estimated net profit for the nine months ended Sept. 30 of $4,107,840 before depletion, or $1.48 a share, compared with $3,656,336, or $1.32 a share, in the like 1939 period.

Household Finance Corp. reported for nine months to Sept. 30 net profit of $4,691,567, equal to $5.45 a share on the common, compared with $4,548,100, or $5.25 a share a year ago.

Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co. reported net income for the first nine months of 1940 of $1,363,400 before depletion or $1.15 a share, compared with $261,772, or 22 cents a share, in the like 1939 period.

Babcock & Wilcox Co. reported net income for the first nine months of 1940 of $1,832,266, or $2.69 a capital share, compared with net loss of $500,203 in the like 1939 period.

Simonds Saw & Steel Co. reported consolidated net income for the nine months of 1940 of $1,102,586, after provision for depreciation, federal and Canadian normal and excess profits taxes, equivalent to $2.21 per share on the 497,000 shares of common stock outstanding. This compares with $603,571 or $1.21 per share for the first nine months of 1939.

London Securities Generally Higher

LONDON, Nov. 7 (AP) — The stock market today was less active than on Wednesday but prices were mostly higher in all groups except coppers.

Substantial buying interest continued in kaffirs, both dividend payers as well as non-payers recording further gains.

Turnover in industrials broadened with shipping and insurance shares in demand. Home rails, especially the junior stocks, pointed higher. There was little interest in oil shares.

British funds rallied late in the session and Japanese bonds were well ahead at the end of the day. Brazilian issues, however, were in limited supply at minor concessions.

Copper shares were weak after a reduction in the dividend rate on Rhokana Corp.

N. E. Public Utilities

Stocks Div.	Bid	Asked
Bang H (1.20)	21¼	23¾
do 7 pf (7)	136	--
do 6 pf (6)	110	--
Brock G (.40)	5⅝	7⅛
CMP & pf (6)	110½	105½
do 7 pf (7)	111	115
Cen VPS pf (6)	103½	--
Eastern Util (2)	27½	29½
do conv	3⅞	5¾
Fall R. G. (1.80)	22⅝	24⅝
Fitch G&P (2¾)	46¾	49¾
Gt M P pf (6)	77	81
Htfd E (2½a)	67½	70½
Haverhl E (3½a)	47	--
Havrhl Gas (.80)	12	14
Hol W P (.80)	15⅞	17⅞
Lawr G&E (2)	46	--
Lowell El (3.60)	54½	--
Lynn G&E (5)	89¼	93½
Mass P & L (2)	21¼	23¼
Mass U pf (2½)	30½	33
Narr El pf (2¼)	85	86½
NE GE pf (2½n)	28½	31½
N E Pow Assn	7¼	9¾
do 6% (6)	58½	61½
N E Pub Serv	2	3
do 7p pf (2⅝n)	73	77
do 6% p pb (2¼n))	65	69
do 7% pf	10	12
do 6% pf	9	11
Newpt Elec (2)	27¾	29¾
N B Lgt pf (3)	49¾	52¾
Prov. Gas (.60)	8¾	9½
PS NH $6 pf (6)	105½	109½
R I P Ser pf (2)	32⅝	34⅞
Rkfd L&P (.70)	10½	11
Spgfld G (1.20)	14⅛	16⅛
Tw SW&P pf (7)	107	--
West Mass (2)	28⅜	31¼

(a) Paid or payable in 1940. (b) Paid or payable in 1939. (n) Paid in 1940 on arrears.

Calumet & Hecla

NEW YORK (AP)—Calumet & Hecla Consolidated Copper Co. reported for the first nine months of 1940 net profit of $403,786, equal to 20 cents a capital share, against $426,713, or 21 cents a share, in the comparable period last year.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜s 43-41 Mch	102.10	102.10	102.10
5 3¼s 45-43	108.20	108.20	108.20
1 3¼s 46-44 reg	109.22	109.22	109.22
1 3¼s 49-46	112.8	112.8	112.8
25 2½s 53-49	107.16	107.16	107.16
10 2½s 54-51	109.14	109.14	109.14
3 3s 55-51	112.12	112.12	112.12
1 2¾s 53-51	105.25	105.25	105.25
1 2s 55-53	102.23	102.23	102.23
2 2½s 56-54 reg	105.3	104.12	105.3
165 2½s 60-55	110.17	109.20	110.17
3 2¾s 65-60	109.23	108.24	109.23

Home Owners Loan

3 3s 52-44	108	108	108

New York City Bond

635 3s 80	100⅞	99.⅝	100⅜

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 Abitibi P & P 5s '53	48½	48½	48½
4 Alleghany cv 5s '44	93⅞	93⅞	93¾
6 Alleghany cv 5s '49	78	78	78
58 Alleghany 5s '50 st	56	53¾	56
1 Allegh Val 4s '42	104½	104½	104½
5 Allied Strs 4½s '51	100½	100⅜	100½
18 Allis Chalm-cv 4s '52	108½	108	108½
1 Am & For P5s 2030	53	53	53
6 Am IG Chem 5½s '49	103⅞	103	103
1 Am Int 5½s '49	100	100	100
6 Am T & T 3½s '43	104⅞	104⅛	104⅛
5 Am T & T 3¼s '66	109¼	109	109¼
4 Am T & T 3¼ '61	109⅛	109⅜	109⅛
9 Arm Del 4s '57	105⅜	105	105⅜
31 Arm Del 4s '55	104¼	103¾	104¼
24 AT&SF 4s '95	106⅜	106⅛	106¾
12 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	86	86	86
11 AT&SF 4s 1903-55	95½	95	95½
2 AT&SF 4½s '48	104¾	104¼	104¾
4 AT&SFRkyM 4s '65	101	101	101
19 Atl&Cha AL 4½s '44	98	96⅞	98
56 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	100	100	100
16 A C Line 1st 4s '52	67½	67	67½
34 A C Line 4½s '64	54¼	54	54¼
1 A C Line 5s '45	70¼	70¼	70¼
6 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	33½	33½	33½
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	29½	29½	29½
3 B&O 1st mtg 4s '48 st	72¼	72¼	72¼
16 B&O 4s '95 st A	36¼	35¾	36¼
13 B&O 4s st C	40	39⅝	40
3 B&O 2000 st D	36¼	36	36
2 B&O 4s st F	35¾	35⅝	35¾
29 B&O cv 4s '60 st	13½	14⅞	15¼
2 B&O 4s '48	72¾	72½	72¾
2 B&OPLE&WV4s '51st	59¼	59¼	59¼
23 B&O S W 5s st	47½	46⅜	47½
3 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	133	132½	133
18 Beth St 3½s '52	107⅞	107½	107⅞
2 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	107	107	107
83 Beth Stl 3¼s '65	105¼	105	105¼
61 Beth Stl 3s '60	103½	102⅞	103½
14 Bost & Me 4s '60	70¼	69⅛	69¾
13 Bost & Me 4½s '70	18¼	17½	18¼
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	109¾	109¾	109¾
13 Bkly Un Gas 5s '45	111	110½	111
4 Bkly Un Gas 5s '57 B	107¼	107¼	107¼
4 Buf Gen El 3½s '81	108¾	110¾	110¾
11 Buf R&P 5'57 st	43	43	43
5 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	107½	107½	107½
13 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	97	96½	97
11 Can Nat 5s '60Jly	96	95	96
9 Can Nat 5s '69Oct	96⅝	96⅜	96⅝
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	93¾	93¾	93¾
15 Can Pac 5s '54	68¾	68	68
1 Can Pac 4½s '48	71	71	71
1 Can Pac 4½s '60	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞
3 Can Pac 4s perp	52⅝	52¼	52⅝
27 Can Pac 4½s '65	104	103⅞	104
5 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	11½	11½	11½
1 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	5¼	5¼	5¼
5 Cen Ill Lt 3½s '66	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
12 Cen Pac 5s '60	43	43	43
35 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	69¾	69	69⅜
7 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	16½	16	16½
12 Certain-td 5½ '48	86	85½	86
1 ChamplonP&F 4¾s '50	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 C&O 3½s '06D	102	102	102
12 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	102½	102	102½
15 C&O rfg 3½s '63F	107¼	107	107¼
3 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	82½	82½	82½
15 CB&Q 4½s '77	72⅝	71¾	72⅝
1 CB&Q gen 4s '58	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝
1 Chic Gt West 4s '59	26	25¾	25¾
10 Chi I&L 5s '66	7	7	7
66 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	4½	4⅛	4½
179 CMSP&P a)5s 2000	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
49 CM&SP a)4½s '89C	29¾	29¼	29¾
5 CM&SP gen 4½ '89	29¼	29¼	29¼
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Chi&Nw cv 4½s '49	17¼	17¼	17¼
2 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	9½	9½	9½
12 CRI&P rfg 4½s '34	11¼	11¼	11¼
5 CRI&P 4½ '88	14	13¾	14
7 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	6	6	6
4 CRI&Prfg 4s '34 ct	5	4⅞	5
3 Ct Hte & SE rfg5s'60	56¼	56¼	56¼
6 C T H & SE inc 5s'60	46	46	46
32 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	89½	89	89½
5 Childs Co 5s '43	32¼	32	32
1 Cin Gas & El 3¼s '66	109	109	109
44 CCC&StL 4½s '77	56½	55	56½
7 CCC&StL CWM 4s '91	54	53¾	54
5 CCC&StL 4s '90 StL	71½	71½	71½
29 Clev Elec Ill 3s '70	108¼	107¾	108¼
6 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	86	85¾	85¾
6 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	75⅞	75½	75⅞
36 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	69	68	69
1 Col P & I 5s '70	80	80	80
11 Col & So 4½s '80	16¾	16½	16¾
2 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
2 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104¾	104¾	104⅞
17 Conv Mackay Inc '49 ww	24	22	23
5 Comwlth Ed 3½s'68	109¾	109⅝	109⅝
15 Comwlth Ed 3½s '58	121	121	121
9 Con Edis 2¾s'46	104	104	104
1 Con Edis 2½s '48	105⅜	105¼	105⅜
1 Con Edis 3½s '58	107¼	107¼	107¼
7 Con Oil cv 2½s '51	105¾	105¼	105¾
4 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	74½	74½	74½
4 Consum Pow 3½s '70	111	111	111
8 Consum Pow 3¼s '65	110	110	110
2 Contin'tal Can 2¾s '48	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	104½	104½	104½
10 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	20¼	19¼	20¼
2 Cuba RR 5s 52	21½	21¼	21½
25 Curtis Pub 3s 55	99¾	99¼	99¾
85 Dayton P&L 3s 70	107¼	106¾	107¼
5 Del Lack & W 5s 43	52½	51¾	52½
5 D & R G West 5s 55	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
2 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
10 D & R G West 5s 78	5¼	5¼	5¼
3 Det Ed 3½s 65	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
2 Elec Auto L cv 4s 52	105¾	105⅜	105¾
1 Elgin Joliet&E 3¼s 70	102¼	102¼	102¼
86 Erie rfg 5s 67	17⅛	16	17⅛
113 Erie rfg 5s 75	17	15⅞	17
15 Erie 1st 4s 96	76	75¾	75¾
17 Erie gen lien 4s 96	37¼	36	37¼
25 Erie cv 4s 53 A	32⅜	31	32⅜
4 Erie cv 4s 53 B	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
24 Erie Gene 4s '60	90½	88	90½
2 Fairbanks Mores 4s 56	107½	107	107
1 FedLt&T 1st 6s 42	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
22 FirestoneT&R 3½s 48	104¾	104½	104½
7 Fla E Cst 4½s 59 ww	62	61¾	61¾
6 Gen Steel Cast 5½s'49	89½	88¾	89½
1 Ga Car & Nor 6s 34	16¼	16¼	16¼
6 Goodrich 4¼s 56	105⅝	105½	105⅝
5 Goth Silk Hos 5s 46	72½	72¼	72¼
8 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	106	105¾	106
7 G Nor 5s 73	101	100½	101
3 G Nor 4½s 76 D	94	93⅞	94
3 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	94⅜	93½	94⅜
7 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	105⅝	105¼	105½
10 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	99¼	98¾	99
2 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	85¼	85¼	85¼
2 Gulf M & N 5s 50	81½	81½	81½
10 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	105	105	105
2 Gulf M&Oh Inc 2015	33	33	33
4 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
13 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	60	58½	60
2 Houst n OilTex 4s 54	101¾	101¾	101¾
16 HudsonCoal 5s62A	27½	27	27½
1 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	11	11	11
25 Ill Bell Tel 3½s 70 B	109¾	109¾	109¾
12 Ill Cen 4s 53	41	40¾	41
33 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	43¾	43	43⅛
21 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	39½	38	39½
1 IC&CSL&NO 5s63A	44	42¾	44
15 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	40	39½	40
2 Inland Stl 3s 61	106¼	106	106¼
5 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	95½	95½	95½
40 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	1¼	1	1
20 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	6¾	6¾	6¾
6 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	54	53¼	54
19 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	70½	68	70½
12 Int Paper 6s 55	104¾	104⅝	104¾
11 Int T&T 4½s 52	23⅜	23	23⅜
27 Int T&T 5s 55	25½	25	25½
6 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	1	1	1
3 JamesF&Clea 4s 59	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
11 Jones&LaughSt4½s61	104	103¾	104
1 Kanaw & Mich 4s 90	91½	91½	91½
2 KcPtS & Mem 4s36	33¼	33¼	33¼
4 K C South 5s 50	69¾	68¾	69¾
1 K C South 3s 50	66	66	66
3 K C Term 4s 60	108¾	108¾	108¾
8 Koppers Co 4s '51	105⅝	105⅜	105½
1 Lac Gas 6s '42 B	51½	50⅜	51½
32 Lac Gas 5½s '53	61	60	61
4 Lac Gas 5½s '60D	59⅞	59	59⅞
1 Lac Gas 5s '52	93½	93½	93½
1 Leh&N Eng 4s '65A	94	94	94
2 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	65¾	65	65¾
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54C	63½	63½	63½
2 Leh Val Coal 5s '54 st	32¾	32¾	32¾
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '74st	30½	30½	30½
5 Leh Val 4½s 2003	21½	21¼	21½
1 Leh Val 6s 2003	20½	20	20½
5 Lion Oil cv 4½s '52	97¼	97¼	97¼
10 Lone Star Gas 3½s '53	108	107⅞	107⅞
9 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	96⅜	96⅛	96⅜
15 Louisls & Ark 5s '69	84½	84½	84½
23 Louisv&N 4½s 2003	96¾	96¼	96⅝
1 Louis & N & B '60	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
20 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	91	91	91
1 Maine Cen 4s '45	78	78	78
7 Maine Cen 4½s '60	53	52¾	53
7 Manat Phy 4s '57	29	28	29
10 McKess&Rob 5½s'50	101½	101½	101½
2 MetWSideECh1 4s'38	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
2 Mich Con Gas 4s'63	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 M & StL 4s'49	1¾	1¾	1¾
4 MSP&SSM cn 4s'38	6½	6½	6½
2 M-K-Tex 5s'62 A	11¾	11½	11¾
3 M-K-Tex aj 5s'67	4	4	4
10 M-K-T 4½s'78	11	11	11
11 M-K-Tex 1st 4s'90	1	1	1
1 C&O 3½s '06D	102	102	102
12 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	102½	102	102½
15 C&O rfg 3½s '63F	107¼	107	107¼
3 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	82½	82½	82½
15 CB&Q 4½s '77	72⅝	71¾	72⅝
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1 Chic Gt West 4s '59	26	25¾	25¾
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1 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	10¼	10¼	10¼
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7 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	6	6	6
4 CRI&Prfg 4s '34 ct	5	4⅞	5
3 Ct Hte & SE rfg5s'60	56¼	56¼	56¼
6 C T H & SE inc 5s'60	46	46	46
32 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	89½	89	89½
5 Childs Co 5s '43	32¼	32	32
1 Cin Gas & El 3¼s '66	109	109	109
44 CCC&StL 4½s '77	56½	55	56½
7 CCC&StL CWM 4s '91	54	53¾	54
5 CCC&StL 4s '90 StL	71½	71½	71½
29 Clev Elec Ill 3s '70	108¼	107¾	108¼
6 ClevUnTerm 5½s'72	86	85¾	85¾
6 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	75⅞	75½	75⅞
36 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	69	68	69
1 Col P & I 5s '70	80	80	80
11 Col & So 4½s '80	16¾	16½	16¾
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5 Comwlth Ed 3½s'68	109¾	109⅝	109⅝
15 Comwlth Ed 3½s '58	121	121	121
9 Con Edis 2¾s'46	104	104	104
1 Con Edis 2½s '48	105⅜	105¼	105⅜
1 Con Edis 3½s '58	107¼	107¼	107¼
7 Con Oil cv 2½s '51	105¾	105¼	105¾
4 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	74½	74½	74½
4 Consum Pow 3½s '70	111	111	111
8 Consum Pow 3¼s '65	110	110	110
2 Contin'tal Can 2¾s '48	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	104½	104½	104½
10 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	20¼	19¼	20¼
2 Cuba RR 5s 52	21½	21¼	21½
25 Curtis Pub 3s 55	99¾	99¼	99¾
85 Dayton P&L 3s 70	107¼	106¾	107¼
5 Del Lack & W 5s 43	52½	51¾	52½
5 D & R G West 5s 55	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
2 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
10 D & R G West 5s 78	5¼	5¼	5¼
3 Det Ed 3½s 65	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
2 Elec Auto L cv 4s 52	105¾	105⅜	105¾
1 Elgin Joliet&E 3¼s 70	102¼	102¼	102¼
86 Erie rfg 5s 67	17⅛	16	17⅛
113 Erie rfg 5s 75	17	15⅞	17
15 Erie 1st 4s 96	76	75¾	75¾
17 Erie gen lien 4s 96	37¼	36	37¼
25 Erie cv 4s 53 A	32⅜	31	32⅜
4 Erie cv 4s 53 B	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
24 Erie Gene 4s '60	90½	88	90½
2 Fairbanks Mores 4s 56	107½	107	107
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7 Fla E Cst 4½s 59 ww	62	61¾	61¾
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5 Goth Silk Hos 5s 46	72½	72¼	72¼
8 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	106	105¾	106
7 G Nor 5s 73	101	100½	101
3 G Nor 4½s 76 D	94	93⅞	94
3 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	94⅜	93½	94⅜
7 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	105⅝	105¼	105½
10 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	99¼	98¾	99
2 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	85¼	85¼	85¼
2 Gulf M & N 5s 50	81½	81½	81½
10 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	105	105	105
2 Gulf M&Oh Inc 2015	33	33	33
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13 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	60	58½	60
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1 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	11	11	11
25 Ill Bell Tel 3½s 70 B	109¾	109¾	109¾
12 Ill Cen 4s 53	41	40¾	41
33 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	43¾	43	43⅛
21 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	39½	38	39½
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2 Inland Stl 3s 61	106¼	106	106¼
5 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	95½	95½	95½
40 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	1¼	1	1
20 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	6¾	6¾	6¾
6 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	54	53¼	54
19 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	70½	68	70½
12 Int Paper 6s 55	104¾	104⅝	104¾
11 Int T&T 4½s 52	23⅜	23	23⅜
27 Int T&T 5s 55	25½	25	25½
6 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	1	1	1
3 JamesF&Clea 4s 59	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
11 Jones&LaughSt4½s61	104	103¾	104
1 Kanaw & Mich 4s 90	91½	91½	91½
2 KcPtS & Mem 4s36	33¼	33¼	33¼
4 K C South 5s 50	69¾	68¾	69¾
1 K C South 3s 50	66	66	66
3 K C Term 4s 60	108¾	108¾	108¾
8 Koppers Co 4s '51	105⅝	105⅜	105½
1 Lac Gas 6s '42 B	51½	50⅜	51½
32 Lac Gas 5½s '53	61	60	61
4 Lac Gas 5½s '60D	59⅞	59	59⅞
1 Lac Gas 5s '52	93½	93½	93½
1 Leh&N Eng 4s '65A	94	94	94
2 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	65¾	65	65¾
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54C	63½	63½	63½
2 Leh Val Coal 5s '54 st	32¾	32¾	32¾
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '74st	30½	30½	30½
5 Leh Val 4½s 2003	21½	21¼	21½
1 Leh Val 6s 2003	20½	20	20½
5 Lion Oil cv 4½s '52	97

Surge of National Unity Spreads Across America

Continued from Page 1

paign for disunity in the United States," he declared. "We Americans do not conduct our political affairs with that attitude. As soon as an election is over, Democrats as well as Republicans rally in the Nation's interests to the support of the President of the United States.

"There is in the world tonight the unity of the machine gun and then there is the inspiring unity of a free people behind a leader who is honest and truthful, frank as to the toil and hardships ahead. The right kind of leadership is necessary for a right kind of unity. The spirit of unity in America is the President's for the asking. Republicans and Democrats stand shoulder to shoulder for national defense as always."

United America

Mr. Jackson said the American people were united in "defending the fundamental institutions of democracy at home, and, short of war, in sustaining democracy abroad."

"Unity—intelligent and realizable unity—comes through a recognition that common agreement on certain high principles, transcends minor differences over method," he held. "It does not imply the singleness of viewpoint which could be achieved only by regimentation. It does not even imply an end of criticism. But it does mean that we bear our differences and keep our sense of proportion between the large things we have in common as against the smaller things where our interests, our temperaments, or our experiences divide us."

Miss Thompson held that the election had proved of significance not only to the American people, but to other peoples in all the lands that are under the heel of the conquerors—"and yes, in the lands of the conquerors themselves."

Torch of Freedom

"In the hearts of men there lives still the hope of a future where they as individuals may once again be free," she declared. "They say to themselves, 'see, there is still living a great country which, whether in crisis or prosperity, still trusts the judgment of its people.'

"Let us, therefore, go on from this day forward better to deserve and more widely to use the blesing we enjoy. Let us go on more passionately to love the land, and the people, and the ideals of this great union of free states and free people."

Dr. Dykstra, who also is President of the Univerity of Wisconsin, saw unity as a task of education and recommended a four-point program. This would:

1. Aid the American people patiently and tolerantly to understand themselves and their times;
2. Aid in the building of a united people proud of their developing democracy and committed to the task of making better and finer individuals of American youth;
3. Break down the barriers of tradition and race and prejudice which divide us and threaten national integrity;
4. Teach that the Nation is not a society of individuals just coddling rights and privileges, but millions of individuals owing responsibilities and duties to the society which guarantees their opportunities.

Mr. Coonley said that on Nov. 5 most of the American people seemed only Republicans or Democrats.

"We have not forgotten or abandoned those affiliations," he asserted. "Parties are useful—indeed, essential instruments of a representative Democracy. But the campaign is over; Franklin D. Roosevelt is our President. Under our system he has been chosen not as President of a political party, but to serve as Chief Executive of this whole nation of 130,000,000 people."

New Outlook for Labor

Declaring that labor will have greater opportunity of preserving democracy and peace at home, "if we achieve peace within the ranks of labor," Mr. Harrison echoed President Roosevelt's first public statement after election for labor unity.

"It is within the power of labor to be a great force in uniting our people," he said. "Labor—inspired by a dignity and purpose—can be the foundation of a new age in which mutual trust brings confidence to industry and unity to our people."

Other pleas for unity came simultaneously from leaders throughout the Nation. The Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies announced preparations on a nationn-wide scale for local mass meetings to seek unity in support of the Allies. Philip D. Reed, Chairman of the Board of the General Electric Company, called upon all Americans to stand behind the President in the "Herculean task" of rearmament and the creation of national unity.

Louis Waldman, labor attorney, in a public statement urged that wounds caused during the campaign should be "quickly closed by the healing process of good will, good sportsmanship and the desire to preserve national unity."

Herbert Hoover, thirty-first President of the United States, in comment at his home in Palo Alto, Calif., declared that the transcendental duty now is the full co-operation of everybody toward national preparedness and keeping out of foreign wars.

Thomas A. Watson, President of the International Business Machines orporation, declared that America was "bigger than any political groups and far too sturdy and resourceful a nation to be bogged down by any contingency created by foreign events."

Democracy: Real Victor in Election

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conspicuously from the national scene. It is certain that he will contribute earnestly to practical national unity in the stressful months to come. It is equally certain that he will continue to advocate the economic and political principles in which he believes today as much as he did Monday and he will seek to make those principles the guiding policy of his Party in Congress.

To this end Mr. Willkie announced today that he would issue shortly a statement outlining the course he believes the Republican Party should follow in the Nation—a course which will advocate constructive collaboration with the President in foreign policy and defense and constructive opposition to the President in domestic policies which he has criticized during the campaign. This statement will follow the general lines of his Madison Square Garden speech in New York which was a summation of the principles of his campaign.

Other developments in this Presidential election which are now coming into focus as the full results become available should be noted as follows:

1. Whereas Democratic Congressmen and Governors started losing right and left when they were running by themselves in 1938 and a strong Republican trend manifested itself throughout the country, Democratic Congressmen and Governors, running beside President Roosevelt, started winning again in 1940. This is genuine testimony of Mr. Roosevelt's continuing political strength.
2. Now for the sixth consecutive Congressional election the Democratic Party has won control of both Houses of Congress. They began in 1930 while President Hoover was still in office and have held Congress consistently. With five contests undecided they have now made a net gain of five seats in the House, and although they have lost four seats in the Senate, their control is undisputed.
3. Thus far 17 Democrats and 15 Republicans have been elected to Governorships. Republicans defeated five Democratic Governors and Democrats defeated four Republican Governors.
4. While President Roosevelt's victory is both ample and national, this 1940 election was far, far closer than the electoral vote of 449 to 82 suggests. Thus while Mr. Roosevelt won 84.6 per cent of the electoral votes, he won only 54.5 per cent of the popular vote. His popular majority of nearly 11,000,000 four years ago was cut by Mr. Willkie to an estimated 5,000,000 this year—a reduction of approximately 6,000,000 votes.
5. When all the returns are in, this will be found to be, as so many correspondents wrote, the closest Presidential election since 1916 when Woodrow Wilson won over Charles E. Hughes by a scant 500,000.

National Unity

The whole United States is today responding to the calls for national unity which leaders of both parties are advocating as the high quality of good democracy and good sportsmanship.

Following Mr. Willkie's radiocast urging an end of antagonisms in the interests of defense, a united foreign policy, and aid to Britain, Alf M. Landon, Republican candidate in 1936, asked the Nation to "grin and go back to work." A similar thought was expressed by former President Hoover from Palo Alto, Calif., and he emphasized that both Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Willkie had "pledged to the utmost national preparedness and to keep out of foreign wars."

"The transcendent duty now," Mr. Hoover declared, "is the full co-operation of everybody in this vital purpose."

Support of Willkie Aides

Many of Mr. Willkie's leading supporters, as well as the nominee himself, are joining in this appeal. Such former Democrats as John Hanes, Undersecretary of the Treasury under the New Deal, Lewis Douglas, former Director of the Budget, all of whom campaigned for Mr. Willkie, and Alfred E. Smith are asking all Americans to "line up solidly behind the President in the interest of the future welfare of our country."

President Roosevelt has indicated that unity between the divided counsels of labor will be one of his first objectives.

It is evident that American democracy is expressing the quality of character which makes democracy workable—the willingness to accept in good faith and in good will government by the majority.

Ickes Appeals for 'Truly Free Press,' Cites Opportunity for Publishers

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP)—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, an early supporter of a third term for President Roosevelt, gave this statement to reporters today:

"Today, through the correspondents at this press conference, I wish to address a friendly inquiry and also an invitation to the newspaper publishers of this Nation.

"We have just come through a great Presidential campaign with the results that you now know. During the campaign much was said of the function of a free press in a democracy. Now we find, according to Editor and Publisher, that eight years ago our citizens elected a President who was supported by only 40 per cent of our daily press. Four years ago we elected a President who was supported by 36 per cent of the press. Last Tuesday, we elected a President who was supported by less than 23 per cent of our daily press.

"This reveals an unprecedented and progressively perilous situation requiring public consideration. Although we are fortunate in having free communication over the air, I am convinced that our democracy needs, more than ever before, a truly free press that represents no class or economic group and that will re-win the confidence of our citizens because it is worthy of re-winning that confidence.

"As the heat of political controversy dies and the wounds of strife heal and we seek national unity in this crowded hour of our history, their comes a great opportunity to our publishers to meet this challenge.

"I commend the situation to them for calm self-examination.

"I invite them, through their columns, to comment."

Fascism for Britain?

Continued from Page 1

nities and responsibilities, for sudden enlargements of democratic principle.

Just as the people hurled themselves into a prodigious war effort, so they can hurl themselves into the task of building a great new Britain. When they can form a government that makes the test of every policy and action: "How does this benefit the people?" and not: "How does this benefit our important friends?" The full creative energies of whole classes, hitherto frustrated, will be released, with the result that what at one time would have been thought miracles of social reconstruction can be accomplished.

If this seems unduly optimistic, I would remind you that these very classes—natural scientific, professional, technical, skilled in all trades—are precisely those that are most necessary to the modern world. Set them to work, not for some privileged group but for their wives and daughters, sons and brothers, and out of the brave ruins of this war there can arise, as if by magic, great new cities, fit habiliations for an indomitable free people.

Hawaiian Islands Favor Statehood By 2 to 1 Vote

HONOLULU, Nov. 7 (AP)—The Hawaiian Islands with their polyglot population, have expressed their desire for statehood.

With complete, unofficial returns from all precincts except the Island of Hawaii, the plebiscite of Nov. 5 gave 39,413 in favor of statehood and 19,911 against. There were 83,312 registered voters in the territorial population of 412,000.

Samuel W. King, territorial delegate to Washington, said he was "deeply gratified."

Next step on the long road to fulfillment of this wish will be a resolution from the Hawaiian Legislature petitioning Congress for statehood.

Republicans elected 11 of the 12 territorial House members and two of the three Senate members.

The Islands also felt the surge of Democratic strength when complete unofficial returns placed Lester Petrie, Democrat, in the Mayor's chair in Honolulu. The office had been held by a Republican, Charles S. Crane.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Station WRUL and its companion transmitter WRUW

Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

First Sunday:
Morning 11.79 mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m), Chimes raciocast 10:15 a. m. Service 10:45 a. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Evening, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m) Chimes radiocast 7 p. m. Service at 7:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The Christian Science Monitor Tower News

Direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building:
Mondays to Fridays, 11.79 mc (25.4m), 15.25mc (19.6m), 3:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Repeated by Transcription from Studios of WRUL:
Mondays to Fridays, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m), 7:15 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The Christian Science Monitor Views the News

Saturdays 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4), 7:15 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Christian Science Programs

Tuesdays and Fridays 3:45 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 15.13mc (19.8m).
Third Sunday monthly: 5:00 to 5:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.5m).

'Local Boy Makes Good,' Washington Ad Says

WASHINGTON (AP) — One of the Capital's business houses took a full newspaper page to say welcome home to President Roosevelt.

The page's headline reported the outcome of Tuesday's election with great economy of words. It proclaimed:

"Local boy makes good."

Hoover Advocates Full Co-operation For Preparedness

PALO ALTO, Calif., Nov. 7 (AP)—Former President Hoover said in an election comment "the transcendent duty now is the full co-operation of everybody" toward national preparedness and keeping out of foreign wars.

He said:

"Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Wallace are to be congratulated. Mr. Willkie and Mr. McNary made a good fight. When the people speak theirs is the voice to be obeyed.

"The Roosevelt Administration has the responsibility of government and leadership in national policies. The Republican Party has the responsibility to carry on constructive opposition and to contend for its principles.

"The election closed with both candidates and both parties pledged to the utmost national preparedness and to keep out of foreign wars. The transcendent duty now is the full co-operation of everybody in this vital purpose."

Cardenas Minister Says He Will Resign

MEXICO, D. F., Nov. 7 (AP)—Gen. Eduardo Hay, Mexico's Minister of Foreign Affairs, announced today his intention of retiring to private life when President Cardenas' term expires Dec. 1.

General Hay has had a long public career dating back to the Administration of President Carranza, under whom he served as Chief of Staff in 1914 and later as Minister of War. He has served at various times as Director of Customs, Ambassador to Guatemala, and Minister to Italy, Japan, and Cuba.

During his service as Foreign Minister under President Cardenas he has had to face pressing problems growing out of the expropriation of foreign oil companies and American-developed lands.

Local Classified

(Continued)

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BROOKLINE, MASS., 46 Green St.—Strong, capable woman for general work in Rest Home; Christian Scientist preferred. Lon. 9825.

IN GREAT NECK, L. I.—Experienced young woman to care for 3 small girls; neatness, loving disposition essential; state salary, references. Write Box C-24, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

LEGAL NOTICES

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

In Department of Public Utilities (D. P. U. 6228) Boston, November 6, 1940

On the petition of Boston Edison Company for approval of an issue, at not less than par, of $53,000,000 of bonds of the Company the proceeds to be used for the purpose of realizing funds to be applied to the payment of indebtedness heretofore incurred for additions to and extensions of the plant and property of the Company, and now represented by obligations consisting of an outstanding issue of $53,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, Series A, Sinking Fund 3½s due 1965, dated July 1, 1935, due July 1, 1965, which bonds are to be called for redemption; said issue of bonds to be secured by a mortgage of the franchise and property now owned or hereafter acquired by the Company and said mortgage to provide for the issue of such additional bonds as may hereafter be authorized to an amount not expressly limited therein and to be secured equally with the bonds presently to be issued; the Commission of the Department of Public Utilities will give a public hearing to all parties interested at its hearing room, Room 167, State House, Boston, on Tuesday, the twelfth day of November current, at two-fifteen o'clock in the afternoon.

And the petitioner is required to give notice of said hearing by mailing by registered mail, postpaid, a copy hereof to the respective mayors of the cities of Boston, Chelsea, Newton, Somerville, Waltham, and Woburn and the respective chairmen of the selectmen of the towns of Acton, Arlington, Ashland, Bedford, Bellingham, Brookline, Burlington, Canton, Carlisle, Dedham, Dover, Framingham, Holliston, Hopkinton, Lexington, Lincoln, Maynard, Medfield, Medway, Millis, Milton, Natick, Needham, Norfolk, Sharon, Sherborn, Stoneham, Sudbury, Walpole, Watertown, Wayland, Westwood, Winchester and Weston five days at least prior to the date of said hearing, to publish a copy hereof in the Boston American, Boston Globe, Boston Herald, Boston Post, Boston Transcript, Boston Traveler, Boston News Bureau and The Christian Science Monitor, in each of said papers once at least prior to the date of said hearing, and to make return of service and publication at the time of hearing.

By order of the Department,
ALLAN BROOKS, Secretary.

MOVING AND STORAGE

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, Baldwins, other grands perfect, reasonable; we buy and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Avenue (55th). New York

REAL ESTATE

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Real Estate—Sales—Rentals
Insurance, All Branches
OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
1374 FLATBUSH AVE. Mansfield 6-1937
30 Years in Flatbush

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin St. BOulevard 8-7020

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

SALES OPPORTUNITY

Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be member of a Christian Science Church, preferably resident of Paterson, New Jersey. Should have had some sales experience or advertising training. Minimum of two working days each week required. Commission basis.

Write Box G-15, The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

ROOMS AND BOARD

ALBANY, N. Y.—Comfortable rooms, with or without meals; conveniently located. Mrs. Grace Kromer, 102 Chestnut St. Phone 4-5501.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

Immaculate home, heated, private baths and showers, innerspring mattresses; 1 block off highways 1 and 15, close in, opposite Governor's Mansion. 227 N. Blount St. GERTRUDE HARPER.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (Flatbush)—Large, attractively furnished bed-sitting room, cross ventilation; Newkirk Express sta. B. M. T. SCHMOLZE, 685 Westminster Road.

GREAT NECK, N. Y.—Very desirable rooms, near church, station; garage opt.; refined home. $6, $8, $10, 216 Schenck Ave., GR. 2111.

KEW GARDENS, N. Y.—Attractive sunny front living-bedroom, with running water, cross ventilation; railroad, subways. Cleveland 3-6346.

N. Y. C. 170 WEST 73RD (Apt. 3-A)—Ideally located; large, sunny, redecorated, outside studio, private bath, kitchen privileges; business people.

N. Y. C., WEST 81ST—MASTER bedroom, immaculate apartment; extensive river view; dressing room-closet; all conveniences. Evenings TR. 4-4775.

N. Y. C., 205 WEST 57TH ST. (Apt. 4-C)—Large room with running water, fireplace; furnished-unfurnished; $40 month. Cir. 7-5420.

SERVICE STATIONS

TOWN HALL SERVICE STATION
Official AAA Socony Filling Station
391 Front Street Hempstead (N. Y.) 4209

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EX-NEWSPAPERMAN, public speaker, seeks commercial post in public relations promotion. Write Box X-67, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Young widow desires position as companion or housekeeper in refined adult home; drive car; go anywhere. Mrs. Frank Diehl, 57 Garden Parkway, Williamsville, N. Y.

WOMAN RELEASED FROM importing firm account of war desires permanent connection with reliable American concern; bookkeeping, secretarial detail; capable, refined, artistic. Write Box F-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

BENEFIT CONCERT NOV. 12—by THE ROBERT MALONE CARNEGIE HALL CHORAL SCHOLARSHIP SOCIETY. Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, N. Y., 8:30.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Reliable piano teacher with European method. MRS. ROSE LaMANNA, 229 East 4th St. Windsor 6-4787.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's. N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

A HIGH CASH PRICE PAID
FOR WORN FUR COATS. J. M. FUR CO.
1 W. 34th, near 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Wis. 7-7969

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

BUY for side-line, direct selling; Memorandum doodmark Clip, washable, erasable; attractive display. Liberal profit. Free information. 15c sample. P. O. Box 65, Colorado Springs, Colo.

INCREASE INCOME. Show friends lovely handkerchiefs. Easy sales, steady repeats. Experience unnecessary. Make excellent Birthday and Christmas gifts. Liberal percentage. No-risk offer. Exclusive opportunity. SCHMID CO., 112 Kingston, N. Y.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES WANTED

RUGS, books, fine furniture, glass, bric-a-brac—anything old fashioned. OPPORTUNITY SHOP, 112 Bolton Post Rd., Mamaroneck, N. Y. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE: 17 Monmouth Ct.
Near Carlton and Beacon Sts.
IN NEW BUILDING
Unusually large, beautiful three and four room apartments in quiet residential section. Unrestricted. See SUPT. or call Lon. 2221.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
LOCUST COURT and LOCUST ARMS
55-59 LOCUST AVENUE

a minutes' walk to station, a few vacancies of various sized apartments, 2 to 6 rooms. Every modern convenience, including new G. E. Refrigerators, new gas ranges, elevator attendants. Values obvious, rentals moderate. Representative on premises.

ARTHUR E. MUTH MANAGEMENT
Tel. New Rochelle 7167 Larchmont 327

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 41 Central Park West—A few apartments available in this dignified cooperative building, conveniently located on the north corner of 64th Street and Central Park West. Have excellent Park view. Restaurant in building. 24-hour switchboard and maid service available. Resident manager or Brett, Wyckoff, Potter, Hamilton. Eldorado 5-8200. MR. ALLISON.

AWNINGS

BALTIMORE, MD. Sturdifold Awning & Shade Co.—Venetian Blinds, Awnings and Window Shades. 15 West Preston St. Vernon 2010.

BEDDING

MATTRESSES, box springs, pillows—made over and sterilized; blankets washed, rebound; quilts re-covered. MARKS BEDDING CO., 431 Amsterdam Ave. (80th), N. Y. C. TR 7-8195.

SUPREME BEDDING CO.—Mattresses, box springs, pillows remade and made to order. 170 Amsterdam Ave., N. Y. C. TRafalgar 4-0660.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A. B. C. REGISTRY (Agency) N. Y. C. Supplies you with reliable experienced nurses. UN. 4-3510.

FOOD PRODUCTS

BALTIMORE FRUIT CAKE—any size gift wrapped; postage paid; 80c a lb. PATTY COKYA, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.

English PORK PIES, FRUIT CAKE, SHORTBREAD. Eva Coopland
54 Westland Avenue, Boston, Suite 1. Ken. 7367

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

FURRIERS

BEAUTIFUL FURS BETTER MADE FUR COATS
Guaranteed Savings—Furs of Every Description—Budget Plan Available—Custom Made or Ready to Wear. CHARLES E. MORRIS, 328-330 7th Ave., 4th Fl. (29th St.) N. Y. C. Longacre 5-4047.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BLAIR LODGE, WANTAGH, L. I., N. Y. Accommodations for resident and transient guests, loving care, home environment; attractive grounds. Supervision MRS. JANET CUBY. Box 43. Tel. Wantagh 1578.

FAIRHAVEN LODGE—Long Island home designed for Christian Scientists; experienced attention; references. Sarah E. Clark, 119 Lafayette Place, Woodmere, L. I., N. Y. Phone Cedarhurst 0792.

LOVING home with attention. Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Hartshorn, 932 No. 5th Street, New Hyde Park, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Floral Park 7483.

QUIET and secluded room for rest and study, attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, South Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Baldwin 7705.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bridgeport 6-4151 daily, except Sunday, Wednesday, 9 to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BRIDGEPORT (Continued)

CASUAL COATS
$19.50
Variety of Models and Colors
THOMPSON'S
985 Main Street

BEHRENS' MARKET
192 Fairfield Ave.
Dial 5-5121

Henry C. Reid and Son
Registered Jewelers
American Gem Society
BROAD STREET
NEAR FAIRFIELD AVENUE

MEIGS SALE!
Polly Preston Shoes
Regularly $5.00
$3.98

G. W. Fairchild & Sons, Inc.
1865 75th Anniversary 1940
SPECIAL VALUE
$15.00 Cultured Pearl Necklaces
Now $9.95
MAIN AT ARCADE

Featured for Thanksgiving
18th Century Dining Room
9 Pieces
Regularly $189
$159
Choice of Pedestal or Leg Table
HOWLAND'S

FOSTER-BESSE
Overcoats
of Imported Vicuna and Alpaca Fleece
At a Special Price of $24.50
You Are Invited to Open a Foster-Besse Charge Account

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Greenwich 2187. Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily, except Sunday, Wednesday, 9 to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pickwick Theatre
Tel. Greenwich 3760
Fri. thru Sun. Nov. 8-10
"FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT"
Joel McCrea—Loraine Day—Robert Benchley
"BLONDIE HAS SERVANT TROUBLE"
Mon. and Tues. Nov. 11-12
"FLOWING GOLD"
Pat O'Brien—Frances Farmer—John Garfield
"THE GAY CABALLERO"
Cesaro Romero, the Cisco Kid—Chris Pin Martin

The Sutton Oil Co.
Arthur E. Sutton Joseph S. Hall
FUEL OIL
OIL BURNERS
Tel. 2711

The Greenwich Electrical Company
Hoover Cleaners
Electrical
Contracting and Repair Service
262 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 532

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
in Greenwich, Conn.
Member of Federal Reserve System

Dry Cleaners
of Wearing Apparel, Draperies and Rugs—Dyeing
New England Carpet Cleaning Co.
165 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800—1801

Isabel Huthwaite
MILLINERY
Hats Made to Order—Alterations
46 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 2187

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3619 1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HUNTER PRESS
Multigraphing
Printing, Linotyping
Mimeographing
302 ASYLUM STREET
Phone 2-7016
Ask about our Punched-Card Tabulating Service

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
852 Main St Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S
AT 2 STATE ST. ONLY
HARTFORD, CONN.

Spiced Cup Cakes
20c a dozen
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main Street 536 Asylum Street

CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
988 Farmington Ave. W. Hartford Center
Home-made Doughnuts. Fresh Daily

CONNECTICUT

MERIDEN

TUXIS COAL & OIL CO.
COAL—COKE
Fuel—Furnace and Range Oil
553 No. Colony Phone 1960

Clothes of instinctive
Good Taste
MURIEL EVARTS
Winthrop Hotel

MIDDLETOWN

Beautiful Linens
Lovely China
Glistening Glassware
for your Thanksgiving Dinner Table
Caulkins and Post, Inc.
484 MAIN STREET

WRUBEL'S
40th ANNIVERSARY SALE
You are cordially invited to participate in the savings.

For all lines of
INSURANCE
See
BUTLER'S

CONROY'S
We enjoy serving Monitor Readers
Fancy Groceries Delicatessen
364 Main Street Telephone 2389

The Forest City Laundry

has been serving many Monitor readers for over two years. May we serve you, too?
John H. Ehlers, Prop
248-256 William St.
'Phone 456

PELTON'S
Toiletries
for men and women
SANDWICHES SODA BAR
108 Main St and 186 E. Main St.
Tel. 1259 Tel. 647

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at Raphael's
103 Main Street New Britain

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

ART JONES
Men's Wear
33 West Main Street Phone 1158
New Britain, Conn.

LEWITT JEWELERS
Repair Service — Diamonds Set
UP 1 FLIGHT — 299 MAIN STREET

HOSIERY NEWS!
13th Pair Free
Join Rollins Hosiery Club

Renier, Pickhardt & Dunn
127 Main Street Phone 1409

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 8-2315 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cities Service Gas
Goodyear Tires
Service Everywhere
PARKING
CHARLIE'S
255 George Street 8-5722

RAY HAMMOND
Haberdasher
Knox Hats Importers
162 Orange Street

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN

(Continued)

Howards CLEANERS.

Purpora Posture Shoes
designed, manufactured and fitted by Joseph Purpora for Complete Comfort.
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
138 Temple Street 7-1314

KILBORN BROS.
Stationers
We have everything for your Home and Office
209 Orange Street

WHALLEY TIRE CO.
Tydol Gas — Miller Tires
Lubrication — Batteries
Prompt and Courteous Service
223 Whalley Ave. 1545 State St.

WHITTON FLOWER SHOP
Flowers for All Occasions
1102 Chapel St. 7-1846

MOVING in Padded Vans
Storage of Household Goods
Good Used Furniture for Sale
West Haven Trucking Co.
435 Congress Ave. 6-0343

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
Engraved Wedding Invitations
Samples Gladly Mailed
Chapel Street at the Taft

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Norwalk 1724. Hours: 9 to 12 daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

INSURANCE
General Insurance Agents
SINCE 1833
Handling All Lines Anywhere
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
110 Wall Street, Norwalk
SAMUEL J. KEELER Managing Director

Candy for Thanksgiving
Schrafft's and Whitman's
MEAD'S DRUG STORE
520 West Ave., Frost Bldg., Norwalk
Photographs of your Home, Yourself, Family and Pets make pleasing Christmas Cards.
100 cards with envelopes $15.00
MANUGIAN'S STUDIO
50 North Main Street, South Norwalk
Phone 4983

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

FLOWERS
for Thanksgiving
GEORGE STEWART
35 Wall St. Phone 3359-R Norwalk

Now is the time to order your
Christmas Personal Cards
As low as 50 for $1.00
DONNELLY'S
Wall St., Norwalk
West Washington St., South Norwalk

ANTIQUES
Furniture, Pottery, Glassware, Pewter
Currier and Ives Prints of Presidents
Washington to Lincoln
NELLIE S. LOCKWOOD
Westport Ave., Post Rd., Norwalk

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7535 1 to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

READ'S
WISHMAKER'S HOUSE
of Co-ordinated
Regency Furnishings
FOURTH FLOOR

WALTER R. ROTHE
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Specialists in Air-Conditioning
Quiet Map Oil Burner
Plumbing and Heating
Established in 1918

Subscription Coupon
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY C1
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor. Enclosed is $ ..... for .... year, or .... months, beginning with the current issue.

PRICES:
1 month $1.00 3 months $3.00 6 months $6.00 1 year $12.00

Name .....
Street and Number .....
City and State .....

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

The Stamford Dept. Store
Atlantic and Bell Streets
Desirable Merchandise
Consistent Low Prices

Miller's Lilliputian Shoppe
175 BEDFORD STREET
TEL. 3-1269
"Costumers to Children"

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

The KINGSBURY Shop
The Utmost in Fine Tailoring and Cleaning
Post Rd., Noroton, Conn. Darien 5-2116
49 River St., Stamford, Conn. Phone 4-1532

Think of
LINOLEUM AND RUGS
Think of
FLOOR COVERING SHOP
108 Bedford Street Tel. 3-3113

Brown Brothers Ideal Market
"ONE PARK ROW"
PHONE 4-1193

It's Top Coat Time at MARTIN'S
Coats from $25.00 to $65.00
Est. 1892
FRANK MARTIN & SONS INC.

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-5597. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
We'll help you to acquire that
CAREFUL GROOMING
From Top to Toe
with our up-to-date selections in Dresses and Dress Accessories
Prices Always Right

Carve your turkey with a Pierpont carving set—hollow ground edge for lasting sharpness.
W. E. PIERPONT, Inc.
JEWELER 159 BANK STREET

We venture to say
that we carry a larger line of greeting cards than any other store in the city. On the counters on the first floor you will find a card for every occasion. Our Christmas personal greeting card department is on the second floor.
DAVIS & NYE
60 BANK STREET

Hear the Great, New
1941 Silvertone Radios
at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
65 Grand Street Phone 3-0128

The Redwood Furniture Co.
324 East Main Street at Mill
"The Honest Store"
Phone 3-3107 Waterbury, Conn.

ST. JOHN & SULLIVAN
suggest for colder weather the new 2 part zipper-lined topcoat and overcoat combination in all colors. For boys and men. Priced from $13.95 to $30.00.
70 SOUTH MAIN STREET PH. 4-4822

THE MILLER & PECK CO.
Sleep cozily under warm
St. Mary's All Wool Blankets
The aristocrat of coverings—in solid shades 6 ft. x 7 ft. They're a real value **$10.98**
We have a new line of
BEAVER HATS
in all the light shades
$5.00 up
Sugenheimers
64 BANK STREET, WATERBURY, CONN.

Annual November
Dress Sale
on our Second Floor of Fashion
Mueller Liebeskind
33-35 EAST MAIN STREET

Maryland

BALTIMORE

Thomsen-Ellis-Hutton Co.
Creative Printers for Over 30 Years
Gay and Water Sts. • PLaza 7760
New York Office: Woolworth Bldg.

BALTIMORE (Continued)

Master Kraft Super-Safe Oil Burner
WALTER B. SHAFFER
PLUMBING and HEATING
1824 N. Payson Street Laf. 2734

We announce the opening of our uptown showroom
31 E. NORTH AVE.
Fine Period Furniture
Oriental, Domestic and Hooked Rugs
WM. P. STEIN & CO.
DOWNTOWN
225-227 W. Saratoga Street

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 3-6188 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Save Work . . . Save Money with these helpful Killip Services
Curtains expertly laundered and refinished . . . blankets washed the "woolen-mills way" and new bindings sewed on . . . pillows sanitized . . . rugs cleaned by safe methods . . . frayed collars and cuffs on men's shirts replaced with new sanforized ones
These are just a few of the services which have made the name Killip a symbol for time saving and money saving in thousands of homes.
Get the Killip Quality
FOR SERVICE - - Phone 5-3311

ready made draperies
FROM $3.25 PAIR
Slip Covers • Lamps • Mirrors
Occasional Furniture
period decorators
IRVING H. VAN HOVEN
Interior Designer
173 Central Ave.

Buy
FURNITURE and RUGS
from *"The House of Quality"*
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
175 Central Avenue Albany, N. Y.
PHONE 4-2104

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

FRENCH Jacques et Rene INC. HAIR STYLISTS
113 State Street Tel. 5-5515
Every Woman Can Be Her Own Decorator

Visit WHITNEY'S HARMONY HOME
See the series of beautiful rooms decorated and furnished in correlated colors, that lend themselves to every home furnishing problem. Discuss your problems with our trained and efficient hostess.

HOLMES BROS.
Florists
15 STEUBEN ST.
ALBANY, N. Y.
Green Houses Western Ave.

Hoag & Taylor
Maiden Lane and James St.
MEN'S WEAR
Headquarters for
ARROW SHIRTS

G. V. & F. W. CAMERON
Glass
Hardware Paint
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

MASTER KRAFT
OIL HEAT
Actually Costs Less
BURR V. DEITZ
30 Fullerton Street Phone 4-6323

WILKE'S
Fine Odorless Garment Cleaning
for "Colors That Sing"
DIAL 4-1251

PEWTER PITCHER COFFEE SHOP
SPECIAL
Thanksgiving Day Dinner served from 12 to 4 — $1.00
Reservations Appreciated
215 Lark St. Phone 4-4823

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

In Our 53rd Year
"Largest Home Furnishings Store Between New York City and Cleveland"
THE FAIR STORE
59th ANNIVERSARY
A great annual money saving event, at which many people of this community will do their early Christmas shopping. Don't delay—quantities are limited—prices are small.
McLEAN'S
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

DOUGLAS COAL & SUPPLY CO.
Coal — Fuel Oil — Coke
Building Supplies
Be prepared for your winter's coal. "Same Coal—Same Mine—all the time"
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349

BINGHAMTON (Continued)

An Excellent Stock of Men's and Young Men's Shoes for Winter Wear
Bostonians Florsheims
Johnston & Murphy
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bronxville 3531 9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty
Kurt's
Hairdressing
26 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE 0360—3622

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 0310

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Road Tel. 0153—0154

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251
QUAKER STATE

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon, 35c-50c
Dinner 65c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M.
85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

Decorative Linens Handkerchiefs and Gifts
Christmas Cards—imprinted with your name—starting at 50 for $1.00
ELM LINEN SHOP
89 PROSPECT AVENUE

HOBLIN'S HARDWARE STORE
Paint, Paper, Ranges
Refrigerators, Etc.
94 KRAFT AVE.
Tel. 1246—1247 Free Delivery Prompt Service

Mac's Grocery
FANCY GROCERIES
FRUITS and VEGETABLES
112 KRAFT AVENUE

BUFFALO

£
Sterling Amherst Farms Dairy, Inc.
PURITY, QUALITY SERVICE, COURTESY
You'll Favor Our Flavor
4949 Main St., Un. 6600

PARKE, HALL & CO. INSURORS
Agents for
The HARTFORD Fire Group
Automobile, Marine, Fire and All Other Insurance Coverages
68 Niagara Street Buffalo, N. Y.

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

PERMANENT WAVES
Machine and Machineless from $3.50 to $10
The Dawn BEAUTY SHOPPE
Mabel Rath Wendekindt
1165 Delaware Avenue LINcoln 5410

Kensington Flower Shop
471 GRIDER STREET
Opp. E. J. Meyer (City) Hospital
Flowers by Wire
Delivered Anywhere
UN. 1045 Phones PA. 9243

FLOWERS
Fall Weddings—Anniversaries
Delivered Anywhere
Buffalo's Bonded Telegraph Florist
Colonial Flower Shop
Delaware at Tupper WA. 5310

George Grader
"blue coal"
Semet-Solvay Coke
51 West Northrup Place PA. 6796

BUFFALO (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Grant 7431, 10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ANTHRACITE
Egg, Stove, and Nut, $12.25
$1 Discount C.O.D.
Price subject to change without notice

Dustless coal is the logical fuel to buy. Housewives appreciate it because it means a clean basement, a clean house and clean clothes. It means less smoke and more heat, no dust—no muss—no fuss.
J. O. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
Marion at Elmwood Delaware 3300

CORTLAND

LEHIGH VALLEY COAL
"The Coal That Satisfies"
THE A. T. DUNN CO.
126 Elm St. Phone 48

CORTLAND—HOMER

MAXSON & STARIN
'blue coal'
The correct answer to your fuel problem.
43 E. Court St. Cortland — Phone Homer or Cortland 32 — Grove St. Homer

ELMIRA

Pasteurized Milk
(in the cream-top bottle)
Butter, Ice Cream, Buttermilk
DIAL 9171
EL-COR DAIRIES, Inc.

GLOVERSVILLE

Essoheat FUEL OIL
DYE OIL CO.
PHONE 3440 14 Hill Street
KEROSENE

For Reliable
INSURANCE SERVICE
see
EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 NORTH MAIN ST.
Phone 3040

BUY AT THE Esso SIGN
WILLIAMS BROS.
180 NO. MAIN

The New Fall
FOOT REST SHOES
for WOMEN
with 4-spot comfort are here for your inspection
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 NORTH MAIN STREET

The New Imperial Washable Wallpapers and Sherwin-Williams Paints
COWLES BROWN & CO.
9 North Main Street

Sears Gloversville
Where whole families enjoy shopping together
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO
NOW is the time to send Fall Suits, Coats and Dresses for Quality Cleaning
ROBISON & SMITH, Inc.
Launderers and Cleaners

ITHACA

HERRON'S
Shoes
for all the family
X-Ray Shoe Fitting
138 East State St. Ithaca, N. Y.

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
ATWATER'S, Grocers
111 E. State St. Phone 2761

Order Your Personalized Christmas Cards Now
in Our Christmas Card Shop
ROTHSCHILD'S

Stromberg-Carlson Radios
$42.50 and up
Service on all makes of radio
GEORGE B. NORRIS
409 W. State St. Dial 9316

JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

KENMORE

M. DUSEL
Hardware, House Furnishings
Paints, Plumbing
Electrical Supplies
3147 Delaware Ave. Ri 9635

DEL MOR FLOWER SHOP
Flowers for every occasion artistically arranged by
MILDRED MUCHOW
Decorative Dinner and Novelty Candles by Emkay
3189 Delaware Avenue De. 3123

Park Terrace Dress Shoppe
Dresses $4.95—$7.95
Sweaters—Skirts—Hosiery—Costume Jewelry
We have secured the agency for the famous Barbizon Slips
3193 Delaware Ave. De 6522

LARCHMONT

1931 PALMER AVENUE
B. GLASSMAN
Jeweler
Hamilton - Longines - Gruen and popular priced Swiss watches
GORHAM SILVERWARE
Jewelry Remodeled

G-W-MERRELL
HARDWARE
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT, PAINTS
G. E. REFRIGERATORS, RANGES
WASHING MACHINES, SWEEPERS
1921 PALMER AVENUE

A New Restaurant
IN LARCHMONT
Delicious, Home Cooked Food Served in a Refined, Friendly Atmosphere
WEAVER'S
118 BOSTON POST ROAD

Long Island

BALDWIN

Service Quality Cleanliness
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

BAY SHORE

THE NEW MEN'S SHOP
Clothing and Men's Furnishings
8 West Main Street
Tel. Bay Shore 2234 Bay Shore

Florence Oil Heaters and Ranges
MORRIS FREEDMAN
7-9-11 West Main St.
Tel. Bay Shore 20

Smart Clothes
and
SELBY STYL-EES SHOES
MILLICENT KALT
23 E. Main St., Bay Shore

MOST PAINT & WALLPAPER CO.
71 EAST MAIN STREET
BAY SHORE, L. I. Tel. 2881

BAY SHORE—Babylon

FRANK B. FERRARO
Fruiterers—Grocers
Distributors BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Prompt Deliveries—Tel. Babylon 529
6-10 EAST MAIN STREET, BABYLON
In Our Own New Building

BAY SHORE—Islip

ROSCOE C. HAFF
CLIFTON E. SCHLEMMER
Islip Coal & Feed Co.
"You'll Like Our Weigh"
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Bay Shore 1130—Phones—Islip 1122

DOUGLASTON

Douglaston Service Station
GAS—OIL
Washing—Greasing
Repairs
245 St. and Northern Boulevard
Bayside 9-7142

Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Are but one of the groups of quality foods at fair prices—with which we hope to continuously merit your patronage.
P. N. BRUNING
244-04 Northern Boulevard
Douglaston, L. I. Tel. Bayside 9-1571—1572

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring
Worsted-tex Suits
Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts
Phoenix Sox
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

PRINTING
50 Christmas Cards With Your Name, $1.00. Wedding Invitations, Church Bulletins, Commercial Work.
UTILITY PRESS
1079-81 WHITE STREET
FAR ROCKAWAY 7-8784

Long Island

FAR ROCKAWAY (Continued)

S O S
Gas and Service Station
COR. MOTT and CORNAGA AVENUES
Near Christian Science Church
Car Washing Battery Service
Cars Overhauled
Tel. FAR ROCKAWAY 7-5179

FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst
NOW is the Time to Prolong the Life of Your Rug
ACME
Hygienic Rug Cleaning Co.
JOHN AHLERT, Prop.
571 Chestnut Street Cedarhurst 6040
Near Cedarhurst Avenue

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone FLushing 9-8626 daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TREADEASY
SHOE-SHOP
For
Men ..... Health Spot Etonic
Women ..... Enna Jettick Health Spot Treadeasy
Children ..... Kalisteniks Dr. Posner
39-06 Main Street FL. 9-5958

Whitman's Auction Rooms
137-02 Northern Blvd.
We buy Furniture, Antiques, Silver, Bric-a-brac, etc.
Estates Appraised
Consignments Solicited
Would you like notices of our Auction Sales?
Send us your name or Phone Flushing 9-1811

Bendix Duysen Delicatessen
Home Cooking Our Specialty
FRESH CATSKILL FARM EGGS
Honor Brand Frosted Foods
34-36 Union Street Ind. 3-6677
WE DELIVER

SHELL
SUPER SHELL
and the New Golden Shell MOTOR OIL
Expert Repairing—Washing
Brothers Service Station
43-45 Main Street FL. 9-9104

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Boulevard 8-3090 10 to 12 Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BO. 8-1116 Est. 1926
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
RADIOS . . . TELEVISION
Sales and Service
Fred's Radio Shop
107-22 Continental Ave.

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service—New and Used Carpets For Sale
HOPKINS-JONES Corporation
109-30 159th Street REpublic 9-5360

Forest Hills Fireproof Storage Co. Incorporated
Moving, Packing, Shipping
AUSTIN STREET BOU. 8-6662

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
J. S. Berain
Really Remarkable Sodas!
Lunch Fountain—Home Cooking
Breyer's Ice Cream—Cosmetics
PROMPT DELIVERY. Forest Hills and Kew
Austin St. at Ascan Bo 8-3661-2

CHAS. F. BOERNER
Grocer
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
BOU. 8-6580 71-19 AUSTIN STREET

THE BOOK BAR
Lending Library
for Adults and Children
Unusual Gifts, Educational Games and Toys, Stationery, Greeting Cards, Copper Miniatures, Picture Books.
OPPOSITE FOREST HILLS THEATER

Headquarters for
HORTON COLLARITE SHIRT
$1.65 white or colored
monogrammed free
Barclay
MEN'S WEAR
Open Evenings
Playhouse Theatre Bldg. Great Neck 4885

FOREST HILLS Kew Gardens

Marthe Beauty Salon
Complete Beauty Service
(Formerly World's Fair Beauty Salon)
(Same Management)
Tues. and Fri. Eves. until 8 P. M.
119-59 Union Turnpike Bo. 8-9825

FREEPORT

PAULINE'S
"Just High Class—Not High Price"
Infants' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
75 So. Main St. Freeport, L. I.
10% Discount
Up to Nov. 18th on
Christmas Card Orders
of $1.00
BRAITHWAITE
10 Church Street Ph. Free. 2458

IRVING'S MEN'S SHOP
INCORPORATED
Your Headquarters for
• ARROW SHIRTS •
STETSON HATS
INTERWOVEN HOSE
•Don MacDonald Overcoats•
80 SOUTH MAIN STREET, FREEPORT

Long Island

FREEPORT—Bellmore

HARRY'S SERVICE STATION
EXIDE BATTERY SERVICE
EXPERT TESTING
Repairing and Brake Service
Park Pl. and Merrick Rd.
Bellmore, L. I.
Mobilgas

GREAT NECK

Holiday Boxes and Baskets
Millincourt CHOCOLATES
HOME MADE CHOCOLATES
Old Fashioned Candy attractively boxed, 65c per pound.
55 SOUTH MIDDLE NECK ROAD

Dutchland Farms
Famous Foods
Delicious Ice Cream
123 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
GREAT NECK 2229
Let's Go to Dutchland!

WINDSOR MEN'S SHOP
Arrow Shirts
Westminster Socks
Mallory Hats
105 Middle Neck Rd. Great Neck 422

DORIS AND SALLIE
Individual Hats Designed
98 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
(Opposite Playhouse Theatre)
GREAT NECK 305

B. J. TENNIS
GROCER
Fruits, Vegetables
Prompt Delivery
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
2 Third St. Phone G. N. 429

THE RAINBOW SHOP
Infants', Children's, Juniors' Ladies' Apparel—Sportswear
54 Middle Neck Road, Great Neck
Great Neck 4350
471 Plandome Road, Manhasset
Manhasset 2104

CREATIVE DECORATORS
Draperies
Cornices
Upholstering
114 Middle Neck Rd., Great Neck 755

Phone Great Neck 942
Colony House Laundry
Exclusive Hand Service
We Call For and Deliver
12 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
(Near Liggett's Drug Store)

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

On Long Island
It's ALBERT'S
QUALITY FURNITURE
ALBERT'S FURNITURE CO.
267 FRONT STREET

Lustigs
Smart Dresses and Coats at Popular Prices
37 Main Street

75 Early Fall DRESSES
Silks, Corduroy, Velveteen, Wool, Velvet. (Values from 6.98 to 9.98.) Choice 5.00
New Millinery 1.98
Fann's

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
272 Front Street

WALTER'S LAUNDRY
Phones
Hempstead 3831
Freeport 3831
Hollis 5-6201

BROWER LUMBER CORP.
Succeeding
Nassau Lumber Co., Inc.
Lumber—Mason Materials
Mill Work—Trim—Mouldings
66 Kellum Place Hempstead 370

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Havemeyer 9-6327 9 to 12 Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FOR
RADIO SERVICE
on All Makes
PHONE HA. 9-5555
RODERICK'S
We guarantee all our work
87-19 ROOSEVELT AVENUE

QUEENS RETAIL FURRIERS
Made to Order
Remodeling
Exceptional Values
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS

WHEN HUNGRY CALL
RAY'S DELICATESSEN
HAvemeyer 9-3403
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Formerly New Tip Top who has served you for 10 years.
Hot Roast Chicken and All Kinds of Meat Our Specialty
All Kinds of Salads and Sandwiches
75-15 37TH AVENUE

FRED G. KELLEY INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING — SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV. 9-5000

CAMEO SHOPS
Alexander Smith Rugs
Slip Covers Made to Order
Custommade Upholstered Furniture
40-34 82nd Street Hav. 4-8310
Opposite Jackson Theatre

PHILIP BOMBACI'S
QUALITY MARKET
Fruits, Vegetables and Groceries
MONARCH BRANDS
HAvemeyer 9-5290 80-28 37th Avenue

Custom Shirts
$1.65
Geo. I. Brown
HABERDASHER—HATTER
37-16 82ND STREET HAV. 9-8509

THE CURIOSITY SHOP
Established 1925
Antiques—Interior Decorating—Gifts
SLIP COVERS—UPHOLSTERING
79-23 37th Avenue Hav. 9-4774

Marie Sheridan, Inc.
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-22 82nd Street Hav. 9-2652

JAMAICA

'blue coal'
SPEEDY DELIVERY SERVICE
93-02-183rd Street
Hollis 5-7900

KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling
John
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
COME IN AND SEE
Our new selection of fine fur coats in the latest and smartest styles

J. KURTZ & SONS
162-24 JAMAICA AVENUE
Corner N. Y. Blvd. Opp Merrick Theatre
FURNITURE—RUGS—RADIOS
APPAREL
Charge Accounts—24 Months to Pay
OPEN EVENINGS

JAMAICA—HOLLIS

9 lbs. $1
PILGRIM
The Nation's Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

LYNBROOK

JOHN WATTS
Prime Meats and Provisions
87 Atlantic Avenue Telephone 3422

LYNBROOK—Malverne

Thanksgiving Foods
Salads Our Specialty
MALVERNE DELICATESSEN
255 HEMPSTEAD AVE. MALVERNE, L. I.
Lynbrook 2443 Free Delivery

MANHASSET

Nagele's
Fine Foods
Phone Manhasset 1000

PATCHOGUE

Swezey Coal & Feed Co.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
OUALITY FUELS
Telephones: Patchogue 270, Port Jefferson 585

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 306 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

QUEENS VILLAGE

Queens Corset Shoppe
215-31 Jamaica Avenue
"The Oldest and Most Reliable Corset Shop in Queens Village"
Mrs. Roth, expert corsetiere, always in attendance

MAN-DELL FOOD STORES
A Full Line of
FANCY GROCERIES
and
DAIRY PRODUCTS
Imported and Domestic Cheese
Orders Promptly Delivered
218-21 JAMAICA AVE. MIssouri 7-5141

CHEVROLET
NEW CARS SUPER SERVICE
GUARANTEED U. K. USED CARS
VILLAGE CHEVROLET, Inc.
R. G. SEIBERT, Pres.
Jamaica Ave. and 222 St. Phone Ho. 5-5161

IRV & LEW
Knox Hats Arrow Shirts
217-21 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-10129
QUEENS VILLAGE, N. Y.

Exquisite Fall Hat Styles
at only $1.85
Bobbin HAT SHOPPES, INC.
217-06 JAMAICA AVENUE

LARGE SELECTIONS OF
CURTAINS
and DRAPES
SPREADS at Lowest Prices
Levine's
217-11 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-6722

QUEENS VILLAGE
Bellaire

NEERGAARD MOTORS
SALES Ford SERVICE
RENEWED GUARANTEED Hempstead and 99th Ave. Hollis 5-0020
Used Cars Hempstead Ave. and Springfield Blvd. Hollis 5-3220

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-5153 9:30 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

9 lbs. $1
PILGRIM
The Nation's Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

JACK & JILL KIDDIE SHOPS
3 Stores Conveniently Located
115-11 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill
90-19 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven
148-15 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica
Phone Virginia 7-3618

Albee French Cleaners
Tailors and Furriers
Alterations and Repairing
217-11 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-6722
A. BOSHOSIAN, Prop.

Everyone Likes Candy!
A Thanksgiving Delicacy
Delicious Ice Cream
POPPE'S
110-21 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 9-9689

ARTHUR C. BUETTNER
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
109-21 101st Avenue
Cleve. 3-5308 Floral Park 1191

Paul Mahlke
Prime Meats
Fancy Poultry
All Kinds of Jersey Pork and Bolognas
Tel. Virginia 7-1177
106-11 Jamaica Ave.

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
CATERERS
Weddings Dinners BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS Receptions Banquets
113-05 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-2536

FRANK GUTTAHR, INC.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Virginia 9-4330, 4331 and 4332

GEORGE DAVIDOFF
DIAMONDS
WATCHES and JEWELRY
at money saving discounts
110-14 Jamaica Avenue
RICHMOND HILL

JAHN'S
SODA CANDY
LUNCHEON
117-03 Hillside Ave.
Vir. 7-3888 Next to R.K.O.

Red Diamond Coal Co., Inc.
Coal - Koppers Coke - Fuel Oil
Our Telephone Never Sleeps
Cleve. 3-2300 119-15 Jamaica Ave.

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Paint—Wallpaper—Hardware
Electric and Plumbing Supplies
Mazda Lamps
Jamaica Ave., corner 116th Street
Tel. Rich. Hill 2-8636—8637

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

GIFTS GALORE AT RUMMEL'S
Diamonds
Watches
Jewelry
E. D. RUMMEL
Jeweler and Optician
116-19 Jamaica Ave.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762 8 a. m.-1 p. m. except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Remodeling Repairing
Regina FURS
Announcing the Opening of a New Branch
EXPERT FURRIERS SINCE 1907
Branch of 221-17 Jamaica Ave., Queens Valley, N. Y.
236 Merrick Road, Rockville Center, L. I., N. Y.

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats, Manhattan Shirts and Interwoven Socks
Worsted-tex Clothes
9 NO. PARK AVE.
TEL. R. V. C. 2540

FUEL OIL
and Automatic Heating Equipment
WILLIAM E. WOOD
631 Merrick Road Tel. 7436
Tel. R. V. C. 438

The Rug Store
Headquarters for "Armstrong's Linoleum" and Broadloom Carpets.
Expert Service!
Fall Rugs
Bessie Wolff, Inc.
274 MERRICK ROAD

KAISER'S BAKE SHOP
See Baking Done on the Premises
FRONT STREET (opp. Station)
Rockville Centre 1199

ST. ALBANS

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
117-41 FARMERS BLVD.
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 8-3541
Orders Called For and Delivered

MAMARONECK

"Staten Island Cleaner of Mamaroneck"
Empire Tailoring Co.
Custom Made and Ready to Wear
Men's, Women's
Coats—Suits
FURS REMODELED, GLAZED
101 Mamaroneck Ave. Telephone 447

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, Telephone: Hillcrest 2877-J 9-11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE LANGDON SHOP
The Man's Shop of Westchester
13 FOURTH AVENUE
MT. VERNON, N. Y.

VANPRAAG'S
SPECIALTY SHOPPE, INC.
"Specializing in Individual Corset Fitting"
Agents for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE HOSIERY, CAMP CORSETS and FOWNES GLOVES
Phone OAK 2154 45 PROSPECT AVE.
For Appointment

MARIGOLD BEAUTY SHOP
Popular Prices
DU ART PERMANENTS
39 East Third St., cor. of 2nd Ave.
Tel. Oakwood 7899

Mme. BLAND
Golden Rule Dress Shop
Coats, Suits and Gowns
CUSTOM MADE HATS
also remodeling by Fay and Gertrude SCHUMAN
13 Gramatan Avenue
Opp. Proctor's

RED CROSS SHOES
ALL SIZES
ALL STYLES
$6.50
We carry a complete line of Shoes for the entire family.
THE YORK SHOE STORE
21 South 4th Ave. Mt. Vernon
18 Main St. Yonkers

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
First Ave. and First St., Ph. Oakwood 9046

Leab & Meyers
Oldest Established Jewelers in Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 6141 7 Gramatan Ave.

NEW YORK

NEWBURGH

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
KINNEY OIL COMPANY, Inc.
Distributors Esso Products
FUEL OIL and GASOLINE
River Road Tel 292 Newburgh

"THE FOUR"
E. W. Jansen, 19 Water Street
Good Clothes Since 1920
with Knox Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Munsingwear and Duofold Underwear and Botany Ties and Mufflers

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

F. STERN, Inc.
Specialists in Apparel for Women and Children
81 Water St., Newburgh, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 5655 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Quality Counts! . . . . . .
. . . especially in COAL! NUROCO ANTHRACITE never varies in quality. Clean, economical, full of EXTRA heat units it is excellent fuel value. May we fill your bin before the coming price advance?
PHONE N. R. 1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
22 Pelham Road
(N. R. 4199 after 5 P. M.)
WE ALSO SELL FINE FUEL OIL

Kathryn Hayes INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
36 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

INDIVIDUAL PERMANENTS
CHARLES
New Rochelle 7619
24 Division St.
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Gallery Silk Store
Fine Fabrics
For You and Your Home at Prices to Suit Every Income!
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D. W. Simpson
Jeweler
Exclusive Lenox Agency
LENOX
Clocks—Watches and Jewelry Repair
496 MAIN STREET

SOCONY SERVICE STATION
Goodrich-Silvertown Tires
Brake Specialists
J. FRED FRANZ, JR.
657 North Avenue N. R. 5456

New Rochelle Trust Co.
Main Office 542 Main Street (Oldest Banking Institution in the City)
Branch Office 268 North Avenue

Stein Bloch Clothes
Finest long-wearing Worsteds at new price of $40.00
BENJAMIN'S, Inc.
23 MECHANIC STREET
(Free Parking to Customers)

Westchester Gift Shop
Interior Decorators
Furniture Novelties
610 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Marie Stone
Latest Fall Styles in Gowns and Sportswear
611 MAIN STREET
(Opp. Westchester Gift Shop)
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

LIEBMAN'S
Quality Apparel for Children from Kindergarten to High School
Corner Main and Church Streets
New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

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VACUUM OUTLET STORES
Factory Guarantee on all Brand New Cleaners—Repair Service
2133 Beverly Road at Flatbush Ave.
BUckminster 4-1237 BUckminster 7-4560
5 Snyder Ave., nr. Brooklyn Edison

EDWARD SCHOLNICK & CO. INC.
BUILDERS AND GENERAL CONTRACTORS
SPECIALIZING IN ALTERATIONS and REMOVING OF VIOLATIONS
99 Rodney St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Phone EVergreen 7-3511

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn
(Continued)

'blue coal'
SPEEDY DELIVERY SERVICE
770 CHAUNCEY STREET
GLENMORE 5-3672
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON
Groceries Delicatessen

CARL'S BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Homemade Salads, Jellies, etc.
544 86th Street SH. 8-6677

Manhattan

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lackawanna 4-5600. Hours: 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
RE. 2-5498 Estab. 1837

Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers.

Staten Island

MARINERS HARBOR

WEISSGLASS DAIRY CORP.
Milk and Cream — Weissglass — Butter and Eggs
Main Office
2014 Forest Av. Ph. Gib. 2-6600-01-02
Branches
236 Butler St. Brooklyn Main 4-1965
42 N. 2nd Av. Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Phone Oakwood 8360

PORT RICHMOND

Special: Creme Wave 6.50
HELEN BARLOW BEAUTY SALON
formerly known as the "Lady Fair"
238 Richmond Ave. Phone Gib. 2-3545

Ironers—Refrigerators—Radios
APPLIANCE SALES & SERVICE CO.
408 Richmond Avenue
Gib. 2-7080—8516
Ranges—Vacuum Cleaners
Washing Machines
Replacement parts in stock

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Figler's
DRY CLEANING
We carry insurance for your protection against Fire and Theft
We Satisfy Particular People
PHONE 6272 527 ERIE AVE.

PELHAM

Tel. PELHAM 2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT. General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks. Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum. Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters.

BURGH & McHUGH
Plumbing and Heating
Sheet Metal Work — Roofing
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

PELHAM GIFT SHOP
50 Fifth Ave. Phone Pelham 3367
PELHAM, N. Y.
CHRISTMAS CARDS and GIFTS

Pelham Pharmacy
C. RUSSELL
1 Fifth Avenue PELHAM, N. Y.
PHONE PELHAM 1653
LUNCHEONETTE

PELHAM PICTURE HOUSE
175 WOLF'S LANE TEL. 3160
Friday, Nov. 8
"TOM BROWN'S SCHOOLDAYS"
Additional Showing Sat. at 1 P. M.
Sat., Sun., Mon., Nov. 9, 10, 11
IRENE DUNN ● CARY GRANT
"MY FAVORITE WIFE"

Pelham Antique Shop
Ralph J. Fierro
CHINA SILVER GLASS FURNITURE BRIC-A-BRAC
REPAIRING REFINISHING APPRAISALS
203 Wolf's Lane
Tel. Pelham 2940

POUGHKEEPSIE

The Wallace Company
The Fashion Center of the Hudson Valley
Warm Winter Coats
Untrimmed ..... $10.95 up
Fur Trimmed ..... $19.95 up
Reversibles ..... $10.95 up
New Styles—Colors—Materials
BAUER'S
260 MAIN STREET
"A Home-Owned Store"

SIRING BROTHERS
227 Main Street Phone 1856
Successors to Alling Rubber Co.
Sporting Goods—Toys—Keds
—Moccasins—Rubber Goods
Quality Merchandise at no extra cost

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE
(Continued)

It's
OVERCOAT WEATHER
. . . And we're ready with a complete showing of handsomely styled overcoats for men. ..... $25 TO $50
M. SHWARTZ & CO.
"The Home of Good Clothes"

LUCKEY'S
Has a Fine Group of
CURTAINS
AT $1.84
Tailored or Ruffled
LUCKEY PLATT & CO.

E. V. GRANT
Wall Papers
Paints
Glass—Linoleums
Estimates Gladly Given
Expert Work Only
Phone 615 317 Main St.

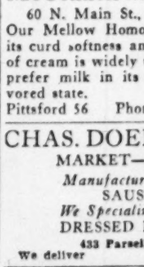
Painting Paperhanging
JOHN E. PHILLIPS
173 THOMPSON STREET
Phone 2635-M
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN

Phone Poughkeepsie 3313
Marino's
Where Art Is Performed
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING and Complete Beauty Service
26 Academy Street

Go NASH
and save money every mile!
25 to 30 miles per gallon
Prices Starting in the Lowest Price Field
Packard Poughkeepsie Inc.
331 MILL STREET
NASH PACKARD

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
ARTHUR HANKINSON
Esso Motor Oil
South Ave. at Academy St.
Where service is a pleasure Happy Motoring

COMING SOON
Look for the Announcement
B and M
New Self Service Store
Popular Prices
469 MAIN STREET PHONE 6160


A Large Variety of Plain and Filled
DOUGHNUTS
that will tempt the whole family's appetite
THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 Main Street Phone 3503

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Culver 3653-W 12 to 5 p. m. and 7 to 9 p. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd., East Glen. 6161

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

"Rochesters First Cleaners"
Established 1822
Leary's
CLEANERS & DYERS, INC.
240 Mill Street 146 East Avenue

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 N. Main St., Pittsford, N. Y.
Our Mellow Homogenized Milk with its curd softness and even distribution of cream is widely used by people who prefer milk in its natural sweet flavored state.
Pittsford 56 Phones Monroe 6616

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 481-483

Coal, Fuel Oil COKE
Frank K. Young
662 Monroe Avenue

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

MR. J. B. KAIROW
Furrier and Ladies' Tailor
Now at 649 No. Clinton
MAIN 3821
Be Particular

Heroes of the Bible
By Olive Beaupre Miller
Price $3.95
GEORGINA SPEARE BOOK SHOP
42 EAST AVENUE

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued.)

Van Ingen Fuel Service
COAL COKE
FUEL OIL
Stokers and Oil Burners
262 Arnett Boulevard Genesee 83

Visit Us at Our New Address
ELDER'S MARKET
We Appreciate Your Patronage Slips
Meats Groceries Fruits Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
644 MONROE AVENUE

TEMPLE BARBER SHOP
Temple Bldg.
Fourth Floor

INSURANCE
that has always paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Clinton Avenue S. at Court
Call or Write

Beck
CLEANERS - DYERS
FURRIERS
Telephone Monroe 84 84

Put your best foot forward in
HUMMING BIRD HOSIERY 89¢
McCURDY'S
STREET FLOOR

RYE

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
Mamaroneck Ave. and New Street
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones:
Rye 1121, Scarsdale 2726, Mamaroneck 2840
NO connection with any other Laundry —or with any of a similar name

SCARSDALE

DEPOLE PRODUCE MARKET
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Fancy Groceries
Fruits and Vegetables
Hot House and Imported Products
36 Garth Road Tel. Scars. 4400

PLUMBING ● HEATING
AIR CONDITIONING
General Boiler Repairs
Furnace Cleaning
JOHN R. PHILIP
FREIGHTWAY
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

AUTHORIZED GENERAL ELECTRIC DEALER
Chas. J. Goyert & Co., Inc.
Automatic Heating—Air-Conditioning
24-Hour Service on All Makes
FUEL OIL—BURNERS—CONDITIONERS
210 S. Lexington Ave. Wh. Plains 2725-2726

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
6 Chase Road, Scarsdale N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale Hartsdale White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones: Scars. 2900—W. P. 8866

Hartsdale Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Coal, Oil, Wood, Coke
Hartsdale Phone Scars. 329

SCHENECTADY

HENRY'S CLEANERS
Cleaning—Tailoring
Re-lining—Rug Cleaning
412 Smith St. Tel. 4-8434

Sherwin-Williams
Paints, Varnishes and Wallpaper
128 JAY STREET

New Fall Dobbs Hats
$5.00 and $7.50
BERG HATS $3.50
Chas. Holtzman & Son Inc.
259 State Street

Barneys
for
MEN'S WEAR

Esso Heat
The Oil Fuel
THE O-GAS-CO. SALES CORP.
Phone 4-3194

Our Fall Collection has arrived
Coats, Suits, Dresses, Sportswear, Millinery, Accessories
THE IMPERIAL
325 State St.

Van Voast Agency Inc.
INSURANCE
Ask Us About
RENT INSURANCE
158 Barrett Street Phone 4-7791

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY
(Continued)

Walk-Over Shoes
For Women . . $6.95 and up
For Men . . . . . $7.50 and up
420 STATE STREET

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-5475 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren opp. Onondaga Hotel

A. P. MADDEN CO.
SYRACUSE BUILDING
Kitchen Planning
Whitehead Monel Tank
Water Heaters
TEL. 2-2359

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks, Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

TROY

GEO. B. ROTH
Broughton's
297 RIVER ST. TROY, N.Y.
Fur Coats—Cloth Coats—Dresses
Moderately Priced
Damask Organdies
The imported, permanent-finish quality for the new evening blouses and dresses. 44 inches wide, 89c yd.
FREARS, TROY

VASA'S GLOVE & HOSIERY SHOP
Established 1914
Carry a complete line of kid and fabric gloves. Kid gloves repaired and cleaned.
432 Broadway Tel. Troy 7084

UTICA

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 56 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers, Cleaners, Ironers, Ranges
SCHWENDERS
201-207 Columbia Street Phone 251

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure Wholesome and Fresh From "Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 4-6113 625 EAGLE ST.

We are proud of our reputation and you are proud to buy your Longines, Hamilton, Gruen watches, blue white perfect diamonds, Pickard, Haviland china, jewelry, Kensington, Sterling silver, bookends, clocks, and things that nice people wear at
ROEDEL'S
GENESEE HOPPER BUILDING

Sears Gifts for Less
Use Sears Budget Plan or Coupon Book to do your Christmas Shopping.
Buy Now on Our Lay-Away Plan
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
245 GENESEE ST., UTICA
Gifts Leather Goods Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID, SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

WATERTOWN

This Week! Our Annual
CLUB PLAN SALE of SILVERWARE
Holmes & Edwards Sterling Inlaid, Manchester Sterling, Wm. Rogers & Son reinforced silver-plate . . . as little as 1.00 down puts a complete set on your Thanksgiving table or under the Christmas tree!
Empsall's

De Soto *and* Plymouth
Sales and Service
NU-BLUE SUNOCO
Goodrich Motors, Inc.
302 N. Massey St. Phone 877

MRS. MABEL CORNWELL
AVON
will bring fine Avon products to the privacy of your home for your leisurely selection.
Ph. 1344-R 822 Academy St.

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 2587 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALL YOUR TIRE NEEDS
will be met here courteously and efficiently!
Tire Service Inc.
Special Attention to Women Drivers!
U.S. TIRES
45 Orawaupum St.
White Plains, N. Y.
Tel. W. P. 1245

Murray's Tailors
CLEANERS FURRIERS
ALTERATIONS
VALET SERVICE
Call For and Deliver
363 Mamaroneck Ave., Near "Fix"
W. P. 2066

LARSEN'S
SAFETY SERVICE
WHEEL ALIGNMENT
Axle Straightening
Wheels Repaired and Straightened
50 BANK STREET TEL. W. P. 3309
Auto Electric and Brake Service, Inc.

11th Anniversary Event!
SALE!
Eleven Days, Starting Nov. 7. Dresses, Coats, Hats, Accessories
ORAM-KIRCHE *Stylists*
138 Mamaroneck Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

Most of your household needs can be had at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road White Plains, N. Y.

TWO important items of the Spring wardrobes!
Your Hat and Shoes
Our factory cleaning and repairing methods will keep them ready for the fashion parade.
QUALITY SHOE REPAIR
77 MAMARONECK AVENUE W. P. 4021

STUDEBAKER--Sales and Service
AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
JENKINS GARAGE, Inc.
29 W. Post Road
WHITE PLAINS 8787

COX KITCHENS
INCORPORATED
To suit Your Requirements and Budget
145 East Post Road W. P. 4440
White Plains, N. Y.

WHITE PLAINS DAIRY
●
36 LAKE STREET
SAMUEL HUSTIS WHITE PLAINS 2340

PREPARE
for next winter's comfort NOW by putting your heating system in proper working order.
HENRY F. RAAB Inc
Heating and Plumbing Contractors
48 LAKE ST. TEL. W. P. 7740-41

PHILLIP'S DRUG STORE
350 Mamaroneck Ave. (Cor. Livingston)
Opp. "Fix" Phone: White Plains 4333
Visit our Soda Fountain—we serve Breyers Ice Cream. Also Complete Lines of Toiletries

HOPE SERVICE STATION
Cars called for and delivered
NU-BLUE SUNOCO
Complete Repairs
Cor. Brookfield Street and Post Road
W. P. 4967

Exclusive Distributors of
Hickey-Freeman
CUSTOMIZED CLOTHES
For White Plains and Vicinity
STONE'S
CLOTHES SHOP
199 MAIN STREET W. P. 1279

GENERAL INSURANCE
Fire—Automobile—Life
Annuities—Surety Bonds
TUCKER & TURNBULL
1 COURT STREET Tel. W. P. 3500

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
R. Young Bros. Coal Co., Inc.
206 Ferris Avenue Phone 5730

Guernsey Milk
Emmadine FARMS
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
20 Paulding Avenue Phone 8810

YONKERS

PIERPOINT'S
119 New Main Street
Choice Meats and Poultry
Telephone Your Order
2574—2575—2576—2577
Specials Wednesdays and Saturdays

De Roberts
Experts in Permanent Waving
Done by Male Operators Only
47 Main Street ● Yonkers 6435
Open Until 7 P. M.
Fri. and Sat. Until 8 P. M.
FREE PARKING SPACE

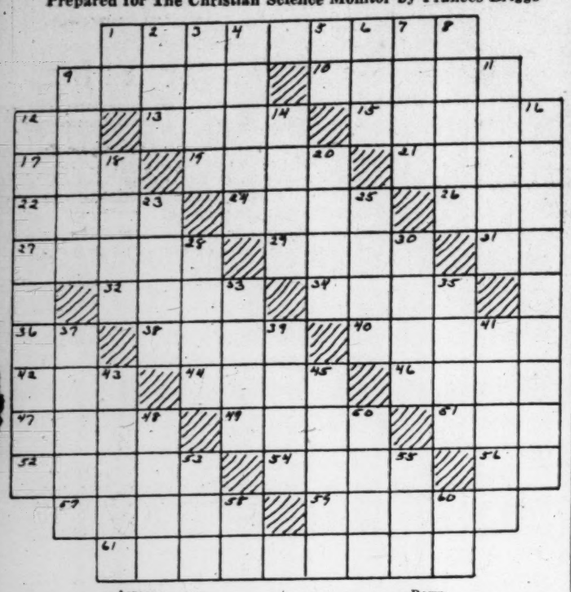
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who was author of "Atalanta in Calydon"?
9—We are told not to cast pearls before what?
10—What are tall bamboo-like grasses?
12—Where is Americus (abbr.)?
13—What is a manufacturing city of Germany?
15—In the "Iliad" Hecuba is wife of whom?
17—What is a city of Nebraska?
19—Where did Scipio decisively defeat Hannibal?
21—What was first name of Nicolai, German composer?
22—What is a state of northwestern Venezuela?
24—Where is Cienfuegos?
26—What Hebrew liquid measure was between 1 and 2 gallons?
27—What vessels have been notorious in slave trade on east coast of Africa?
29—What is a French commune on Loire River?
31—Symbol for niton is what?
32—Would you play, tame, or wear a matalan?
34—What is a dyphone?
36—Master of Ceremonies (abbr.).
38—What is a seaport of Egypt?
40—What is a manufacturing town of France on Mayenne River?
42—City of Macomb is in what State (abbr.)?
44—What is an ascription or hymn of praise to God?
46—What is a town of Arkansas?
47—In Wagner's opera, Alberich changes himself into dragon and then into what?
49—What is a wading bird related to cranes?
51—What is a capuchin monkey?
52—What Swiss composer was born in 1852?
54—What is a piece used in chess?
56—Pair (abbr.).
57—Who is a goatherd in Virgil's third Eclogue?
59—Clotilda is a character in what opera?
61—What Pharisee came to talk to Jesus by night?

Down

1—If you were in Aberdeen, in what direction would you travel to reach Perth (abbr.)?
2—A peruke is what?
3—Who is a character in "L'Africaine"?
4—What is a manufacturing commune of France?
5—Where did Abraham first live?
6—What is a corded fabric?
7—Poppaea was wife of whom?
8—Who is one of General Stanley's daughters in "The Pirates of Penzance"?
9—Who was Esau's grandmother?
11—Costume of "The Blue Boy" is of what material?
12—Who was author of "She Stoops to Conquer"?
14—What river of Asia is also called the Heilungkiang?
16—What is a town of New Jersey?
18—What is smallest easily measured portion of a fluid?
20—Who was son of Eve?
23—What tool would a Crispin use (pl.)?
25—What is a town of Argentina?
28—Whom did Samuel annoint as king?
30—What was a place in Judah fortified and garrisoned by Rehoboam?
33—What is period occupied by earth in making its revolution around the sun?
35—How did Milton write "evenings"?
37—Would a cirrus be a fruit, sword, or cloud?
39—Who was father of Nethaneel, chief of tribe of Issachar at time of Exodus?
41—What is a seaport and fortified town of Soviet Russia, Europe?
43—Who was Rachel's father?
45—In Greek mythology, who was mother of Aphrodite?
48—What prefix means "half"?
50—What is a frame for interweaving yarn into a fabric?
53—What is the gigantic bird of Arabian mythology?
55—What is one of Sudanic languages?
58———— Man's Land is a small island southwest of Martha's Vineyard.
60—Manuscript (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

Easy

"I want this photograph of my soldier husband enlarged," said Mrs. Higgins to the photographer. "Now, can you do it with his hat off?"

The photographer studied the portrait and said: "I think I can manage to fake the hair. By the way, on which side does he part it?"

"Oh, I just can't remember," replied the woman, "but you'll be able to see that when you take his hat off."—Dublin Evening Mail.

Checked

A traveler was walking along a country road when he came across an old man. Addressing him, he asked how long it would take him to get to the next village. But the man went on with his work, neither speaking nor looking up. The traveler went on his way.

He had not gone far when he heard a call: "Hey, mister! Come back!"

The traveler returned, when the old man said: "It'll take you twenty minutes."

"Why did you not tell me that when I asked you?" said the traveler.

"How did I know how fast you was going to walk?" retorted the old man.—Tit-Bits.

Daily Anecdote

Clean Hands

Early in his career, Abraham Lincoln was trying a case to collect a note, when he was surprised to discover the defendant showing the court a receipt of payment in full.

"Do you remember collecting the money and giving that receipt?" Lincoln asked his client.

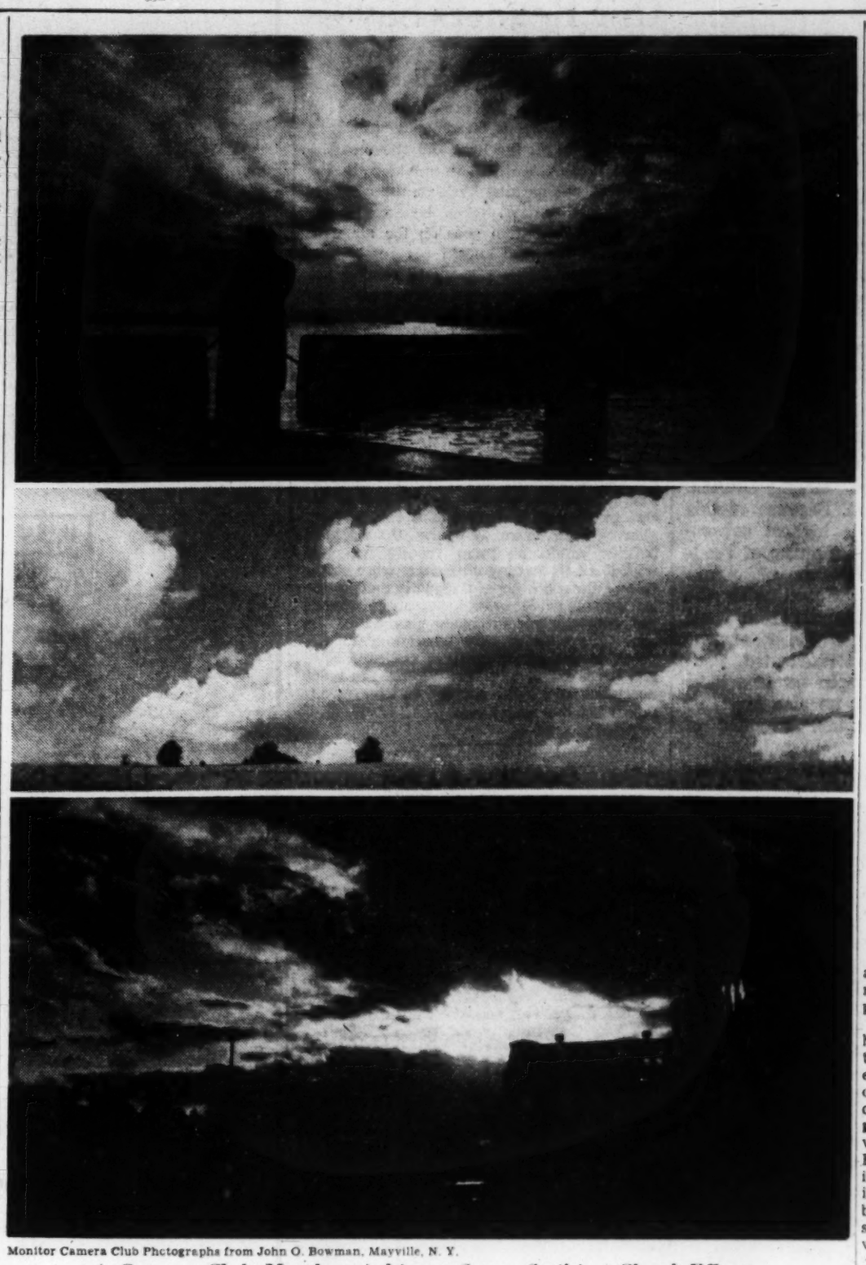
"Yes," replied the man, "but I thought he had either lost or forgotten it."

Lincoln arose abruptly and returned to his hotel. A little later when the judge sent word for him to return and finish the case, he said, "Tell the judge I am busy washing my hands."

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A county in southwestern England.
2. A large hip-roofed house, containing wide fireplaces and a secret chamber, on Caswell Street, Marshfield, Mass.; built in 1699 by Isaac Winslow, grandson of the Governor of the Plymouth Colony.
3. A famous pool in Yellowstone Park; so called because of its shape and color.
4. The Congo in western Africa; 3,000 miles long, it empties into the Atlantic Ocean.
5. A mountain in North Carolina; 6,392 feet.
6. The short skirt worn by the Scottish Highlanders.
7. Quebec and Ontario; to conserve electrical power for industry.
8. Yale University
9. Near Paphos, on the Island of Cyprus, in the Mediterranean.
10. A manufacturing city in northeastern Ohio.



Monitor Camera Club Photographs from John O. Bowman, Mayville, N. Y.

A Camera Club Member Achieves Some Striking Cloud Effects

Top: A silhouette of New York Harbor. Center: Morning clouds. Bottom: The Erie Railroad Depot, Jamestown, N. Y., at sunset.

Bird Varieties

About 40 varieties of shorebirds are found along the Atlantic coast of the United States.

Leather Source

The United States produces more leather than any other country.

Daily Quotation

START some kind of work on its travels; there is no telling where the good it may do will stop.—TALMAGE.

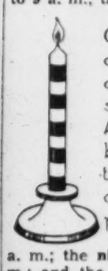
Did You Ever Wonder

If the Day Always Has Been Divided Into 24 Hours?

The first and most obvious division of the day in primitive times was on the basis of visibility—that is, into periods of alternate light and dark. In the Tongan Archipelago the night determines the days, the night beginning at sunset. The division into shorter periods of time include "recognizing"—dusk, in which it is still possible to recognize persons; "dark earth" — the period of long shadows; followed by "general darkness" and "lamplighting."

In the days of the ancient Hebrews there were six divisions of the 24-hour period. The night was divided into three "watches." The first watch extended from sunset to midnight. From midnight to about 3 a. m. made up the middle watch. The third watch then continued until sunrise. The daylight divisions began with morning, which lasted until 10 a. m. Next came "the heat of the day," ending about 2 p. m. "The cool of the day" extended to about 6 p. m. or sunset.

In New Testament times the day was divided into eight periods—four night watches and four "hours" of daylight. These "hours" were known as the **third hour**—6 to 9 a. m.; the **sixth hour**—9 to 12



Candles which had alternate light and dark rings once served as clocks. As each section burned it indicated the passing of a certain unit or period of time.

a. m.; the **ninth hour**—12 to 3 p. m.; and the **twelfth hour**—3 to 6 p. m.

The division of the day into 24 hours is of very ancient lineage, tracing back to the days of the early Babylonians. Their astronomers divided the sun's apparent course around the earth into 24 **parasangs.** This system of hours was adopted by the Greeks, and Hipparchus, a Greek philosopher, introduced the Babylonian hour into Europe more than a century before the Christian era. It even survived the French Revolution, when the French tried to reduce every measure to the decimal system, clocks and watches inexplicably escaping the change.

The hour of sixty minutes is a very practical and handy mathematical unit, being divisible by 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, and 30. One hundred, on the other hand, is divisible only by 2, 4, 5, 10, 20, 25, and 50.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

On Destroying Leaves

Bonfires of leaves annually destroy thousands of dollars worth of humus, which the decaying leaves would otherwise add to garden soil.

A Year to Build

A modern military airplane represents enough work to employ 30 men for a year.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Two Minutes

(London Daily Mirror)

Seven hundred girls employed in a laundry on the outskirts of Glasgow stop work each day at noon for two minutes, and stand reverently by their machines to pray in silence for their country and for the safety of their fathers and brothers in the Services.

For six weeks this daily act of devotion has been going on at the laundry.

It was the King's call to the nation to prayer, early in the summer that prompted Miss B. Hastings, manageress at the laundry to start the daily two-minute period of intercession.

Where Would You Find—

1. Devonshire?
2. The Winslow House?
3. Morning Glory pool?
4. The second largest river in the world?
5. Potato Knob?
6. The land where the kilt is worn?
7. Two Canadian provinces which prolonged daylight saving time indefinitely?
8. The college football team known as the "Bulldogs?"
9. The legendary birthplace of Venus?
10. Akron?

(Answers appear on this page)

Stamp Notes

By Frank W. Wilson

Brazil has announced a new series of stamps to commemorate her industrial and agricultural progress during the recent years. These stamps will be the "Census" stamps and will appear on sale early in 1941. They will direct attention to the taking of the national census.

The designs of six of the stamps and their values are as follows:

Left: Portugal's stamp in honor of the 1940 Portuguese exposition. Right: Yugoslavia's special stamp honoring the fifth centenary of the birth of Gutenberg, the first printer.

The 400 reis presents an agricultural scene and is inscribed "Trigo" or wheat; the 700 r. shows an oil field with the oil wells and derricks in the background and is inscribed "Petroleo" or petroleum; the 1,200 r. shows a man holding aloft a torch and in the background a series of mills, and is inscribed "Siderirgia" or steel; the 2,000 r. pictures buildings of a city and its port, and hovering above is a figure symbolizing "Commercio" or commerce; the 50,000 r. shows a statue, a mounted soldier, airplanes and the national emblem, representing the "Exercito e Marinha" or Army and Navy; the 100,000 r. pictures an open book on whose open page is inscribed "Estado Novo" or New State, and above this is the portrait of President Vargas, in the background are shown buildings, a plane and palms.

There are other values to this set, the designs of which have not been announced, there being about 15 different denominations in the series of stamps. The 100,000 reis stamp will be the highest denomination ever issued in the postal series by Brazil.

The republic of Brazil occupies nearly half of the South American continent with an area of approximately 3,275,510 square miles. Her population at the last census was 40,272,650.

Stamps From Other Countries

Chile—A reprinting of the Pan American Union stamp has been reported, the reprinting being on watermarked paper.

Gold Coast—The 10 shilling stamp picturing Christianborg Castle is being printed in purple and black, and similar in design to the stamps which appeared in 1938.

Honduras—New stamps honoring the proposed erection of the Columbus Lighthouse in the Dominican Republic will soon appear. These stamps will be the 1939 issue overprinted with the inscription "Habiltado par Servicio Publico Pro Faro Colon, 1940."

Hungary—A new series of stamps has been announced for release in January to take the place of the present current stamps.

Latvia—Thirteen new stamps will appear shortly featuring the Soviet coat-of-arms and will mark the first appearance of stamps of this country under the new Soviet rule.

Liechtenstein—The portrait of Prince John II appears on a new 3-franken stamp commemorating the centenary of the birth of Prince John. The color is a chocolate brown and is inscribed "5 Oktober 1840" and "5 Oktober 1940." These stamps were issued in special souvenir sheets of 12 stamps each.

Yugoslavia—A special stamp has been issued in honor of the fifth centenary of the birth of Gutenberg, the first printer. The dates 1440-1940 appear at the lower left, below a design showing an ancient stone bridge-crossing of a river. The date 1493 also appears at the bottom of the stamp.

A Pan American Stamp Album

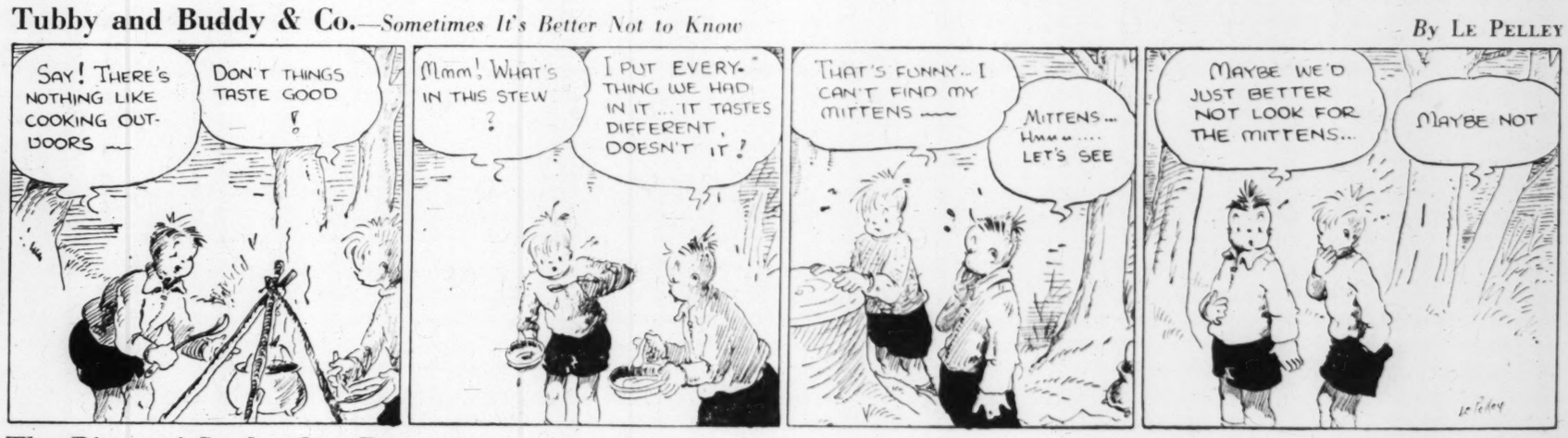
In view of the current interest in Pan American stamps issued by members of the Pan American Union, Gimbels Department Store, of New York City, has published an album in which these various stamps may be mounted and preserved. The album also contains a foreword by Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, and a detailed history of the various countries that are members of the Union by Prescott Holden Thorp, philatelic lecturer and writer. The album sells for $1.00. It is well bound in a board cover illuminated with the colored flags of the nations represented.

STAMPS and COINS

Honduras, U. S. Constitution Airmail..... .25
Hong Kong, Geo. VI, 1c-$2, 11 values..... .19
Gibraltar "Rock," 1931, 4 val. mint..... .24
10 Barbados, 20th Century, cat. 35c..... .25
C. W. MORRIS, 6226 Hayes, Oakland, Calif.

STAMP exchange wanted, any one, anywhere. I have everything in Australian stamps for exchange (including high values) for stamps of your country. All letters answered. Send to C. Jones, Box 1926-W, G. P. O., Brisbane, Queensland, Australia.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Sometimes It's Better Not to Know* — By LE PELLEY


SAY! THERE'S NOTHING LIKE COOKING OUT-DOORS —
DON'T THINGS TASTE GOOD !
Mmm! WHAT'S IN THIS STEW ?
I PUT EVERY-THING WE HAD IN IT ... IT TASTES DIFFERENT, DOESN'T IT ?
THAT'S FUNNY.. I CAN'T FIND MY MITTENS —
MITTENS... Hmm.... LET'S SEE
MAYBE WE'D JUST BETTER NOT LOOK FOR THE MITTENS..
MAYBE NOT

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*We Go to the Zoo* — By RODGERS

I heard the Boss tell Joan that he was going to the Zoo today—
So Nick, ol' Togo and I decided to go too
But we hardly had started seeing the sights when the Boss got ahead of us—
Because we couldn't get Nick past the monkeys—

The Adventures of Waddles—*Just a Breathing Spell* — By THE HAGERS

"SINCE MY DEFEAT," BILL MALLARD SAID, WITH FREER FOOTSTEPS NOW I TREAD.
AS EX-MAYOR MY FAMILY MEALS WILL NOT HEADLINE THE WEEK'S NEWS-REELS;
FROM GREETING MOVIE STARS, I'M FREE; I CAN'T MISPLACE THE CITY'S KEY.
BUT NEXT YEAR, TELL YOUR EDITOR, THAT I SHALL RUN FOR GOVERNOR."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Why the Electoral College?

Every Presidential election year thousands of Americans ask why it should be necessary to complicate the election process by voting for State electors instead of voting directly for President. It is not necessary. There are difficulties and complications in the way of a change of the constitutional system toward direct popular election, but it is quite possible to work out a solution that would answer all reasonable objections and be a vast improvement over the present cumbersome and hazardous procedure.

In fact, it has been worked out in the Norris-Lea amendment which was submitted to Congress in 1934, came near adoption in the Senate, and deserves to be submitted to the States by the next Congress.

This amendment proposes that the fol-de-rol of choosing personal electors —who are merely figureheads—be done away with. The electoral vote of each State would continue as at present to be based on the number of the State's representatives and Senators in Congress. This electoral vote, however, would be a mere mathematical expression and would be divided for each State among the candidates in the proportion of their popular votes in that State, using fractions down to three decimal places.

Then the recipient of the greatest number of these electoral or "presidential" votes, whether an absolute majority or only a plurality, would be declared elected. By this provision it would be practically assured that a popular majority would always be translated into an electoral majority and that the electoral majority would not, as now, be enormously exaggerated in the process. Moreover, the possibility would be removed of an election being thrown into the House of Representatives in event of a three-cornered race and no candidate receiving an absolute majority.

Why, it may be asked, is it necessary to retain even this formality of calculating State proportions? Why not decide simply by total popular vote in the Nation at large? Well, because each State now has control of its own election machinery and it is wholesome that it should retain it. The various States set different qualifications for voting, and there would be recriminations about Negro franchise, city machines, and so forth if one State's vote could directly offset another's.

These criticisms might be made in some degree under any circumstances, and it is possible that demands would arise for some uniform Federal standards of suffrage.

But the proposed Norris-Lea amendment has the virtues of giving to each State's vote the exact weight which the State has given to the respective candidates by its own standards of suffrage. This would have important political virtues besides possibly preventing a repetition of what has happened three times (1824, 1876, 1888)—the situation in which a candidate received an uncontested plurality of the popular vote but was deprived of the Presidency by the working of the electoral system.

It would have the very significant effect of making a vote in South Carolina, Vermont, or Wyoming worth just as much, practically speaking, as a vote in New York State, Ohio, or Illinois. Republicans would have an incentive to vote in the South, since they could whittle off some fractions of its now solid vote; Democrats would be represented in the electoral vote of Vermont or Maine; and losers of whichever party in a large State like Pennsylvania need not feel their ballots had been lost because they fell short a few thousand in a million of winning its 36-vote bloc.

Presidential elections would tend to be fought in the entire United States instead of campaigns being concentrated in a few large and supposedly crucial States. Timber for Presidential candidates might even become more available in remote sections instead of being relatively limited to closely balanced areas. Before another election raises the possibility of a thwarting of the popular will, Congress should move toward simplifying if not eliminating the electoral college.

Commenting on the plan of Salina, Kansas, to burn all campaign literature, now that the election's over, the Des Moines Register asks: "How about each of us having a little personal bonfire . . . to purge our minds of all the mean, unfair, petty things that a 'hot' campaign may have produced?" Yes, and tuck away no souvenirs in mental pigeonholes.

Poland's Artist-Patriot

Poland's great artist and foremost living patriot, Ignace Jan Paderewski, has arrived in the United States from Europe. There is no more honored or more honorable figure in the long procession of the elite of Europe who have been obliged to seek shelter on the Western side of the Atlantic.

It was inevitable that Paderewski should be a passionate lover of his country. Men often prize most that of which they have been deprived. In 1795 Poland had lost its liberty and its national unity as a result of the iniquitous partition among Russia, Prussia, and Austria. Because of this national tragedy the highest expressions of Polish art, the music of Frédéric Chopin, the poems of Adam Mickiewicz, were suffused with the vision of an ideal Poland, true to itself in misfortune, that would rise some day triumphant and vindicated. Paderewski played Chopin as few have played in our time; he also saw this vision and he became Premier of Poland.

Dreams do not always retain their fineness in the rough-and-tumble of everyday living. Thrust aside in the turmoil of Polish politics, Paderewski retired to Switzerland. But he emerged a few months ago to become head of the Polish National Council.

The new Polish State was a less solid structure than it should have been. But its people fought for their capital, Warsaw, without thinking of whether it would have been better to preserve its buildings for future generations. And the Germans have not been able to organize the most shadowy kind of Polish puppet State. Now, as when uttered in Paris a few months ago, Paderewski's message remains:

"Poland will live again."

The U-Boat Again

The latest of the speeches by Britain's Prime Minister to the House of Commons maintains the same tone of calm seriousness that Mr. Churchill set when he took over direction of the country's war effort. There is no bombast. Mr. Churchill states plainly that U-boat sinkings now constitute a real danger to Britain. Naturally, the U-boat threat is enlarged today by Germany's possession of Norwegian and French coastlines for submarine bases, and by the absence of American naval aid.

Moreover, Mr. Eamon De Valera's insistence on keeping the Free State neutral imposes added hazards on Britain, for it deprives the British navy of needed bases. With such bases as the British held in Ireland during the World War, the U-boat menace could be greatly diminished. The Free State may see this question in the near future for what it is—a question of supporting the freedom that Irishmen cherish or sacrificing it for a neutrality that saved neither Norway, Denmark or Holland!

Still, the Prime Minister's serious observation that the U-boat attacks are now a more serious threat to British victory than the Nazi air attacks contains a kind of grim encouragement. For the merchant tonnage of Britain, according to another statement in the Prime Minister's speech, is still very nearly what it was at the outbreak of the war. And beyond this, the fearfulness of the unknown has been dispelled.

Not until this war is over will it be possible to calculate with any degree of accuracy the part that air power forms in total military and naval effectiveness. But one of the important attributes of air power—the ability to terrorize peaceable peoples with the threat of wholesale destruction—has been greatly deflated.

This in itself is a gain. When Mr. Churchill speaks of U-boat sinkings the British people are faced with a menace of which they know something. They have experienced this before, in the World War. It was new then. Now they are successfully meeting the air threat. This was new a few weeks ago. Today it is no longer the most elusive of the imponderables in war.

Thus we now are watching the reversal of a trend that began long before the actual outbreak of war—a trend of "psychological" advantage which had favored aggressors until very recently. When one thinks what the Nazis and Fascists gained through this advantage alone, dependent almost entirely on German air power, Mr. Churchill's comparison between the Nazi air and U-boat attacks becomes all the more significant.

Among the "forgotten men" seem to be the third-party candidates in the 1940 Presidential election.

Our Readers Say—

"Let the Record Rest"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One of the lessons that should have been learned from all the heat and stress of the political campaign just terminated is the lesson of not harking back to the commitments of other days.

Dorothy Thompson goes on the air with the intent to make known her resolutions, and at once people rise up to remind her that a few years, or even a few weeks, ago she said something quite different. A political advertisement has set forth apparently contradictory pronouncements of Wendell Willkie, listed in parallel columns. There has been no end to the fault found with President Roosevelt because he changed his mind.

Well, how could they help it? What man is so hopeless as the man who dares not change his mind? Quite regardless of whether or not one agrees with the statements in question, it is preposterous to suppose that people can go through a period like this without altering their views. Of course, the world of politics would be more readily reckoned with if all its leading characters were static. One of the more hopeful signs is read in the inescapable evidence that they are all changing with the revolutionary changes of the age. Quarrel with Miss Thompson's viewpoint, if one must; disagree radically with Mr. Roosevelt or with Mr. Willkie. But leave everyone, everywhere, free to change his mind. Let the record rest. W. M.

Brookline, Mass.

One Type of Alien

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

What is to be done about this type of alien?

An Italian who has been in this country quite a few years and made his living here, on being questioned about citizenship admitted that he has never applied for even his first papers and doesn't intend to. We have noticed for some time his admiration for Mussolini. We asked him if he didn't realize that if this country were drawn into the war that Italy would be considered an enemy and he might be considered a Fifth Columnist. He didn't deny any connection with such activities but merely said it didn't matter to him. Here was his reasoning:

"If Italy becomes an enemy of the United States and they pick him up as a Fifth Columnist, they would simply put him in a concentration camp where he would be fed, housed, fairly comfortable and safe. Whereas the rest of us who were citizens would be taken for the army and sent over to the other side to be killed. After the war was over if Italy came out on top he would be all set to be taken care of nicely, but if the United States and Britain came out on top he would simply be freed and allowed to go on his way unmolested—and all during the war he would have been safe and well kept."

I suppose there must be other aliens reasoning along these same lines and perhaps some of them are even now on relief.

New York (MRS.) OLIVE D. SMYTHE

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Bookshelf

A Reminiscent Jurist

One who might be more or less familiar with the moods and sympathies of the distinguished brotherhood of jurists to which the author belongs would be happy, no doubt, to be chosen to write a preface or foreword to A JUDGE COMES OF AGE, by John C. Knox (New York: Scribners. $3).

Judge Knox presides, as senior member, in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. Newspaper readers who have taken account of events during the years since 1914, for instance, need hardly be reminded that the arena in which the author has been active has, at least in that period, been the scene of scores and hundreds of hard-fought legal battles. They need no reminder that in these Judge Knox has stood as a strong defender of the people whom he represents and as an impartial protector of the civil rights of those accused.

* * *

Perhaps that is not great praise. We take it for granted that the judges of our courts, from justices of the peace in town or village to the tribunals of last resort in state and nation, are honest, fearless and learned. Despite this there has been incubated and carelessly fostered, all too generally, not a popular, but a widespread tendency to impugn the integrity of courts and judges. There is no desire here to offer a certificate of complete probity or a diploma of perfection in learning to judges as a whole. Political prejudices, fraternal affiliations, even the allure of money, have swayed and disastrously interfered with the grist that has come from the slow-grinding mills.

But these corrupting influences have but rarely been potent or effective. It is in such a record as Judge Knox writes that we discover that which renews and sustains our faith in the courts, and in those who realize that their first and only obligation is to see to it that right and justice prevail against whatever seeming odds.

* * *

Judge Knox tells us that he arrived among us in surroundings which must have forcibly influenced his boyhood. His father was a lawyer, and the country courthouse stood across the street from the Knox home. At the age of eight, observing the ways of lawyers, courts, and judges, he imagined himself, he admits, as growing up to be "the kind of a lawyer father was." At twenty-one he was elected Justice of the Peace.

The reminiscent jurist is generous. To the mind's eye he has opened a word picture gallery which his long experience has constructed. In it are arrayed, vividly but not appealingly, the faithful portraits of almost unnumbered celebrities in politics, in misdemeanors of varying degree, and in crimes against government both national and state. It is a story of accomplishment. No one less courageous, and surely no one less honest and sincere, could have set down, truthfully and modestly, a record of his own life work. F. L. P.

The Next Job

Unlabored Musings

Solace

An enterprising editor recently asked some of his better-known subscribers to write and tell him what study, pursuit, recreation, practice, or habit of mind they had found "most efficacious in yielding refreshment at this time." Their answers were duly published and yielded a representative cross-section of opinion. Books provided the most frequent answer. Apart from books there was the usual range of country pursuits that one might expect to find in a symposium of that kind. It cannot be said, however, that there was any unanimity of opinion amongst these well-known people. Some of them had certain things in common, but for the most part each one sought solace for these dark days in his own individual way.

One fact suggested itself to me as being worthy of note, that for the most part it is in the realm of the imagination that the human mind hopes to find escape from the pressure of circumstances. Probably there is no single occupation that can of itself provide the needed solace, but given that it is sufficiently absorbing it may engage the imagination so pleasantly as to permit complete detachment from pressing pre-occupations, thus allowing the individual to wander freely in a realm of thought where the things contemplated are both agreeable and refreshing.

* * *

I remember hearing of an author with an especially vivid imagination who in his unhappy boyhood days had trained himself to take up the thread of a certain dream immediately he closed his eyes in sleep night after night. At once he was running down a soft, sandy beach to the place where his little boat was moored in a lagoon of clearest water fringed with palm trees, there to enjoy himself, as boys will with a boat of their own—until the rude awakening recalled him to the cold, hard facts of the world in which he lived.

There are some lines of Thomas Hardy that would have applied to this lad:

> Whence comes Solace? Not from seeing
> What is doing, suffering, being:
> Not from noting Life's conditions,
> Not from heeding Time's monitions;
> But in cleaving to the Dream
> And in gazing at the Gleam
> Whereby grey things golden seem.

But what if the imagination can no longer find a suitable realm to which thought may escape, or if none of its wonted remedies —dreams amongst books, country pursuits, etc.—afford the needed solace? Will those lines ring true then? Will the imagination have lost its power to make grey things seem golden? It is true that some people can retain this kind of childish imagination for long past childhood and continue to find solace in it, but more often, like Paul, they have to admit that "when I became a man, I put away childish things," and then it is with them as it was with Wordsworth:

> It is not now as it hath been of yore;—
> Turn wheresoe'er I may,
> By night or day,
> The things which I have seen I now can see no more.

One should not wish it otherwise, for as time goes on the imagination which is not subordinated, so far from providing a solace for the unhappy, may become a burden intensifying his wretchedness.

* * *

Imagination, then, is no longer a kindly influence but a dictator robbing the individual of his mental freedom and holding him with despotic control cowed and depressed in bondage to fear. Thus it was when Christian and Hopeful found themselves in the dungeon of the giant Despair, there to become the prey to every intimidating thought and argument of fear, that the giant could suggest to their frightened imaginations.

After several days of this kind of torment, they suddenly betook themselves to prayer. "What a fool am I," quoth Christian, "thus to be in a stinking prison, when I may as well walk at liberty." Then he recalls the key called Promise that he is carrying in his bosom and they determine to try it on the locks of their prison. The first door flew open. "Then he went onward to the outward door that leads into the castle yard and with his key opened that door also. After he went to the iron gate, for that must be opened too; but the lock went damnable hard, yet the key did open it." And so did old Bunyan, having pointed his moral, let his two pilgrims out on to the King's highway, where once again the prospect before them was serene and smiling.

To many people nowadays, prayer has come almost unexpectedly as a real solace, and many are finding that the best way to this solace lies in those writings that hold the highest promises of all, for these are always inspired and point the way to their ultimate fulfillment. Thus encouraged, thought may at last be emboldened to try its long neglected key on the prison lock.

CENTURION

Mirror of World Opinion

Infantry of the Home Front

With the Nazis' prolonged raid tactics the A. R. P. worker has become the infantryman of the Home Front. The warden is nursemaid to old ladies and young children, policeman to the friendless and worried, advance guard of the demolition squad and the bomb disposal units and the general custodian of the street.

Here are some of the jobs the wardens have done in one district recently:

Held lonely vigils watching a suspicious light and reported to the Army in the morning.

Treated excited householders and calmed the fears of lonely women.

Dealt with incendiary bombs, often without stirrup pumps.

Taken Sunday joints to the baker and returned them hot at the end of their duty.

Helped local welfare workers to deal with East End evacuees.

Patrolled the streets for hours on end and done their own jobs during the day.

For all this the voluntary warden has no pay, no expenses, no greatcoat, no allowance for wear and tear and practically no status.

Yet when the sirens go he jumps out of bed, wraps himself up in his civilian clothes and takes his place in Britain's front line.—*Daily Telegraph*, London.

The Wide Horizon

Center of Free Europe

By J. Emlyn Williams

LONDON

Britain, long regarded by Europeans of the mainland as "a land apart"—in Europe, yet not of it—has become a very essential component of that continent during the past twelve months. It is now the center of that new, free Europe, which is to enter its own when this war is over.

On the streets of the capital, Britishers often turn curiously as they hear strange languages being spoken around them. Out in the country are hundreds of soldiers from lands overrun by Germans training to support the Allied cause by first defending Britain, preparatory to taking the offensive against the common foe.

Today, six free and independent foreign States are established on British soil—those of Free France, Poland, Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands, Norway and Belgium. They have their own governments and armies, as well as their own societies and clubs.

The problems raised by such a complicated situation are many and varied. Here are individuals thrown together in a foreign land—hurriedly, unasked, and under abnormal conditions. Often, the only ties are those of recent suffering and exile from their homelands. Social and economic adjustments of the most far-reaching kind have had to be made. Many who were formerly well provided for are today dependent upon charity. Too often suspicion permeates their ranks, despite the fact that almost all are fugitives from Nazi tyranny, and their lot is made all the harder by lack of reliable information regarding their relatives and friends, back in the home country.

Wives and husbands, parents and children, are separated by a gulf which is all the more terrible because of the fear of the treatment which the Gestapo may be meting out to those left behind.

* * *

In consequence, the unfortunate fact again emerges that whatever the nationality or the period involved, the exile generally tends to see things out of proportion, as revolving round his own personal sufferings. The present is black, the future is uncertain; yet it is surprising what a brave, cheerful face these people present to the world! One sees evidence of this particularly in the various societies and clubs organized for their comfort and amusement. Imagine the scene in a French club here. The setting is bright and cheerful. There are amusing sketches on the walls, several paintings of Paris. An amateur dance band, organized by French soldiers—not forgetting the familiar concertina—supplies the entertainment, while a compère in uniform keeps his audience roaring with laughter at some joke in French or English.

To keep their members informed of events, some of these nationalities publish periodicals in their own language, e. g., "France" and "Vrij Nederland." In addition, most of them are busy studying the English language, which seems to suggest that victory for the Allied cause may well mean a large extension of Anglo-American influence over many parts of post-war Europe.

But if the different individuals in exile have their problems, so have the governments in exile. These latter know that officially they represent and have the full support only of those of their nationals living outside the homeland. Reliable information from inside German-occupied territories is so difficult to obtain that they must ever be concerned as to the possible consequences of Nazi tyranny upon the nation at home.

* * *

Such governments must also live dangerously and in faith, not knowing what the end of this war may have in store for them. They confidently believe in Allied victory, but that is not synonymous with their acceptance by their own people when the new peace comes.

The actual day-to-day problems of such governments consist not merely in the organization, financing and training of new armies, but also in solving, under most abnormal conditions, State problems which would tax the skill and ingenuity of ministers of State at home in peace times. The large groups of people assembled at the various headquarters of these governments here in London, waiting for their particular cases to be attended to, give an outsider some idea of the ordinary daily routine.

Nowadays the Britisher has abundant evidence of the part this country is playing in the struggle for the New Europe, while the New Europeans are realizing Britain's quiet but significant contribution to the continuation of civilization and culture on this continent.

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FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

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